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INSIDE TODAY

THE JERUSALEM POST

Monday, May 18, 1981 | VOL. LI, No. 15228 | IS5.00

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Teachers strike set for tomorrow

By BENNY MORRIS
Jerusalem Post Reporter

The country's teachers decided ıst night to begin a full-scale, open-nded strike tomorrow morning, ollowing yesterday's breakdown of egotiations with the government ver their pay claims. The strike will lose all compulsory kindergartens, lementary, junior high and high chools, and teachers training olleges.

A spokesman for the Secondary chool Teachers Association, hlomo Allon, last night charged ıat the talks, which went on for ight hours, collapsed "because the overnment was not negotiating eriously. The proposals they a ade were virtually scandalous."

The talks focused on the im-lementation of the Etzioni Com-ission recommendations, which ere accepted and endorsed by the abinet last January. The commis-on, which sat between January nd December 1979, proposed arious ways in which the teaching rofession could be improved, in-uding a 30-60 per cent pay rise for l teachers.

Civil Service Commissioner liezer Hochster, who headed the overnment's negotiating team, escribed the teachers' stand esterday as "unreasonable."

Earlier yesterday, Education linister Zevulun Hammer asked e teachers to hold off declaring a rike to give negotiations a further ance. Hammer is scheduled to eet Prime Minister Menahem egin and Finance Minister Yoram ridor today in an effort to work ıt a formula that might be accep-ble to the teachers and avert the hool shutdown.

The breakdown of talks stemmed from lack of agreement on how the government was to compensate the teachers for the two extra hours they have agreed to put in each week in school.

The two teachers unions — the Histadrut Teachers Union and the Secondary School Teachers Association — demanded that all teachers and teaching staff, including pensioners and inspectors, be awarded a 10 per cent payrise.

The government maintained that only those putting in an extra two hours in school — i.e., working teachers — should receive the increase, and that the increase should not be calculated as a flat 10 per cent but as a percentage of their actual work week. Teachers working a 10-hour week would thus receive a 20 per cent pay rise if they put in another two hours, while teachers working a normal 24- or 30-hour week would receive something less than 10 per cent for their extra two hours.

"The exclusion of pensioners and inspectors from the pay rise is scandalous," said Allon.

Hochster said that the exclusion was "logical" in view of the fact that the rise was linked to extra working hours. But he said the matter "had not really been discussed yesterday."

The government insists on linking the pay increase to extra work so that the agreement will not be interpreted as a breach of the national wage agreement.

The government yesterday also said that whatever was agreed upon would require Histadrut approval before the agreement could be signed.

Lebanese Christian fighters set up an 82 mm. mortar position in the Sannine mountains as fighting between the Christians and the Syrian troops continued. (UPI telephoto)

Shells rock Beirut, Zahle

BEIRUT. — Christian and Moslem forces traded the heaviest artillery fire in a week across Beirut's "green line" early yesterday, and later three Israeli jets screamed over the city breaking the sound barrier.

Shelling also was reported around Zahle, the East Lebanese Christian city, on Saturday night and into the early hours of Sunday. Reporters in nearby Shtura said there "was a lot of noise" but apparently few casualties.

A Beirut police spokesman said last night that a total of 19 civilians were killed and more than 100 wounded in the two cities in the past 24 hours. Fifty-seven houses and 108 cars were reported damaged by artillery.

Sporadic shelling continued through the day. One battery in the west trained its guns on the Christian port of Jounieh, 20 kilometres away.

Each side accused the other of starting the shelling, which occurred only hours after Prime Minister Shafik Wazzan appealed to the U.S. and the Soviet Union to prevent the missile crisis between Syria and Israel from turning into war. (AP, Reuter)

Begin: No time limit on Habib's diplomacy

By ASHER WALLFISH and DAVID BERNSTEIN
Jerusalem Post Reporters

Prime Minister Menahem Begin appeared yesterday to be making a deliberate effort to cool down the Lebanese missile crisis, stressing that Israel was placing "no time limit whatsoever" on U.S. envoy Philip Habib's efforts to settle the crisis by diplomatic means.

Habib is due in Damascus today after two days in Riyadh, and is expected back in Israel tomorrow.

Syria, meanwhile, continued to strengthen its position in the Arab world, with Saudi Arabia the latest Arab state to pledge its "full support" for Damascus in the current dispute. Egypt, which yesterday indicated it would not allow hostilities with Syria to disrupt its peace with Israel, is the only Arab country of any significance not to have come out unequivocally on Syria's side.

"We put no time limit whatsoever," Begin told reporters massed outside his office after the weekly cabinet meeting. "We just want to continue with the diplomatic moves because we don't want war with Syria. We want a peaceful solution."

At the cabinet session, classified as a meeting of the Ministerial Defence Committee, Begin reported on his conversations with Habib and on the Lebanese situation in general.

When Begin spoke later to reporters he seemed to be trying hard to avoid causing the sort of militant impression which had been generated during the first few days of the missile crisis. At the same time, the prime minister repeated that the ground-to-air missiles which the Syrians moved into eastern Lebanon at the end of last month had to be withdrawn.

Begin said the cabinet had unanimously approved a request which Habib made to him in their talk last Friday, to let diplomacy take its course for a further period.

Tomorrow when Habib is expected in Jerusalem the situation would become clearer, Begin said. "Perhaps we shall know everything then." He said Habib's travel plans were tentative and it was not known whether the envoy would continue his Middle East shutile after the Jerusalem visit.

Commenting on the missile crisis on Israel TV last night, Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir said a military operation, but not necessarily war, should be regarded as the alternative available only when all else had failed.

He said Syria's main aim was to take over the whole of Lebanon with the aid of the terrorists. If Syria succeeded, he concluded, the extremely grave security situation created would make war inevitable.

Yesterday Habib continued his talks with Saudi officials in Riyadh, where he arrived on Saturday morning. As has been his practice ever since his arrival in the area 11 days ago, the American envoy imposed a total news blackout on the state of his mission.

He was due to leave for Damascus yesterday, but postponed his departure until this morning. No reason was given for the delay. From Damascus, Habib is expected to go on to Beirut before returning to Israel, probably tomorrow.

Speculation on the possible role Saudi Arabia could play in defusing the situation in Lebanon has continued to centre on the oil-rich kingdom's potential financial influence on Syria.

Riyadh provides $1b. a year to finance the so-called "confrontation states" with Israel — Syria and Jordan — and the PLO, of which

(Continued on page 2, col. 6)

Peres wants consultations with gov't over the crisis

By SARAH HONIG and ASHER WALLFISH
Jerusalem Post Reporters

Labour Party chairman Shimon Peres yesterday urged the government to start informal consultations with the opposition on the Lebanese crisis. Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir, while saying the opposition agreed with the government on the basic issues of the crisis, accused the opposition of exploiting the crisis for political gain.

Peres told a hastily convened press conference in Tel Aviv that one reason for his wanting a special arrangement for consultations was to prevent the Lebanese crisis from becoming an issue in the election campaign.

Sources in the Prime Minister's Office said last night that Prime Minister Menahem Begin will consider Peres' suggestion. But they said that no government has a regular forum for consultations with the opposition in the way Peres suggested and said the Labour leader "wants all the benefits of a government of national unity without any of the responsibility."

Shamir said last night on Israel Television that the coalition and opposition are agreed that the Syrian missiles must be removed from Lebanon. But looking sterner and more grim-faced than he has ever been before a TV camera, Shamir accused the opposition of enabling Syria to profit from the internal dispute.

Apart from the missile issue, "all the rest is the dust of an inter-party conflict and the desire to besmirch the government and make capital out of the issue."

Shamir's censure of the opposition echoed the complaints aired by several ministers during yesterday's cabinet session. The censorship did not delete these complaints from publication even though the meeting was devoted to security issues.

Ministers accused the opposition of "disloyalty, unpatriotic statements and irresponsibility." They

(Continued on page 2, col. 3)

Three Fatah terrorist cells ıncovered in Gaza Strip

By DAVID RICHARDSON
Jerusalem Post Reporter

Security forces recently un-vered three Fatah terrorist cells leged to be responsible for 14 urders and numerous grenade at-cks in the Gaza Strip in which 22 ople were wounded, the army okesman announced yesterday.

According to the spokesman, the rmy yesterday morning molished five houses in the balya refugee camp where the leged terrorists either lived or ored arms and ammunition. The okesman did not say how many rsons were arrested, but it is lieved to be about 10.

Last December security forces led the alleged ring-leader of the balya terrorists, Rafik Silmi, in a oot-out in the Shati refugee camp. is death led to the apprehension of e other suspected members of the ree cells.

The arrests follow more than a ar of intense activity by security rces in the area following a spate of killings and grenade attacks. Because not all of the killings had a clear political motive, it was suggested at the time that radical Moslem groups might be acting against drug pedlars and liquor dealers.

Members of the cells are suspected of murdering an Israeli taxi driver, Yehezkiel Mizrahi, in a Jebalya garage, apparently to revenge the killing of Silmi.

Silmi, who was trained in Russia and some Arab countries, shot the deputy head of the Jebalya local council, Muhammed Abu Warda, who was known for his close ties with the authorities. Silmi entered the Strip via El-Arish in 1980 and set up cells numbering three to four people. The number of terrorist incidents in the area totalled 49 last year, compared to only 14 in 1978.

Security forces seized scores of grenades, explosive materials, detonators, pistols, a sub-machine gun and a mortar in the course of their operation.

Israeli-Syrian clash won't affect peace, says Sadat

Jerusalem Post Staff

President Anwar Sadat said in Alexandria yesterday that "whatever may happen between Syria and Israel," the Israel-Egypt peace treaty is a "firm reality."

Sadat's remark, made to reporters following a two-hour meeting with Michael Sterner, deputy U.S. assistant secretary of state, was the first official indication Egypt would take a neutral stand if a Syrian-Israeli war broke out.

Foreign minister Kamal Hassan Ali, who attended the meeting, said Egypt would not break off relations with Israel if Israeli-Syrian hostilities erupted.

Both Sadat and Sterner conceded there were differences in the way of establishing a multi-national peacekeeping force in the Sinai desert, but expressed confidence they would be overcome.

Sterner arrived in Israel yesterday from Cairo, for talks on the setting up of the force, due to police Sinai following the completion of Israel's withdrawal next April.

Sterner is scheduled to meet Foreign Ministry Director-General David Kimche. He may also be meeting with Prime Minister Menahem Begin, although this has not yet been scheduled.

The American envoy is due to return to Cairo to represent his country at a tripartite Israel-Egypt-U.S. conference scheduled for May 2-27.

Meanwhile, it has been learned that Egyptian Ambassador Sa'ad Murtada will meet Begin tomorrow. Murtada has been in Egypt for consultations, and is said to be bearing an "important message" for the prime minister from Sadat.

Speculators run for dollars as demand quadruples

By Jerusalem Post Staff

TEL AVIV. — The stock market continued to plunge in reaction to the Lebanon missile crisis yesterday, and banks reported a brisk demand for foreign banknotes, especially dollars.

Several banks reported temporary shortages of dollars. One banker said the demand for dollars had increased fourfold in the past few days and attributed it to speculation that the shekel may be devalued by at least 15 per cent — if the industrialists get their way.

The Manufacturers' Association yesterday announced that a 15 per cent devaluation would not be sufficient to help lagging industrial exports. The industrialists did not say how big a devaluation they were demanding.

On the stock market, equity prices fell across a broad front as nearly 100 issues fell by margins of 5 per cent or more. But there was no panic selling, and turnover was a moderate IS91m.

The index-linked bond market responded to the news that the April Consumer Price Index was the fourth highest on record, and prices increased by as much as 4 per cent. (See stocks, page 7).

The price of the dollar, which is hovering around the IS10 mark, increased by 2.2 per cent last week, and there were indications that the rate of increase would accelerate this week. The Swiss franc rose by 1.7 per cent last week.

Although speculators were buying up dollars in hopes of a devaluation, financial experts pointed out that devaluation would worsen inflation and thus run counter to government efforts to stem the inflationary spiral.

Since the beginning of the year the dollar has risen by 31.9 per cent, and during the first four months of the year the Consumer Price Index has risen by 31.3 per cent.

Pope prays for 'brother who shot me'

ATICAN CITY (UPI). — Pope ohn Paul II, his voice weary and addened, forgave the Turkish rrorist who shot him and prayed esterday for two American women ounded with him five days ago in t. Peter's Square. A medical ulletin on the pope's health was sued by Gemelli Hospital at 7.45 m. and said John Paul's condition ad improved enough to allow him sit in a chair in his isolation room or 30 minutes during the day.

The pope's forgiveness and his rayers were contained in a essage he tape-recorded earlier in e day. It was broadcast by Vatican adio and over the public address stem in St. Peter's Square at noon here about 15,000 people were athered.

"I pray for that brother of ours ho shot me and whom I have sinrely pardoned," John Paul said of lehmet Ali Agca, the 23-year-old rrorist held by Italian Police.

Agca claims he was trained in a Palestinian terrorist camp in Syria, Italian investigators said yesterday.

Agca, in a 6-page deposition, admitted he once belonged to a right-wing movement in Turkey but was converted to Marxism at the Palestinian base.

Investigators dismissed the claims as an attempt to steer them away from Agca's contacts with neo-fascist and neo-Nazi groups in Western Europe.

"He is trying to further muddy already murky waters," one official said.

"This seems designed to throw the investigation off track," the official said.

Chief Rome prosecutor Achille Gallucci, an anti-terrorist specialist, ordered his deputies to concentrate instead on the extremist's links with ultra-right groups.

Authorities believe Agca, described as "cold and lucid" under interrogation, had support and cover from such groups.

Gafny flays Aridor's policies

By SHLOMO MAOZ
Post Economic Reporter

Bank of Israel Governor Arnon Gafny has implied that Finance Minister Yoram Aridor's policies are destroying the positive results of his predecessor's work even though he believes that Yigael Hurvitz did not really do enough to bring the economy back on its feet.

Gafny names no names and writes cautiously in his Report on the Means of Payment which was submitted yesterday to the cabinet and the Knesset Finance Committee. But his intentions are clear and the attack against Aridor's policies is obvious.

In a letter attached to the report, Gafny says that in the first months of 1981 inflation did not slow down and there was none of the improvement in the balance of payments which characterized the economy's performance the previous year. Aridor took office on January 21.

The money spent under the finance minister's policy of subsidizing goods to keep prices down must be saved from other parts of the budget, Gafny says. This is imperative to keep the government from overspending, which would make fighting inflation or improving the balance of payments even harder.

Gafny in effect criticizes exactly those policies that Aridor has recently claimed were successful. The central bank's governor says that there was actually excess government demand — and hence too much government spending — in the months in which Aridor claimed

(Continued on page 2, col. 4

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The Weather at Main

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Destinations

	MIN. C°	MIN. F°	MAX. C°	MAX. F°	
AMSTERDAM	11	52	18	64	Clear
BRUSSELS	10	50	17	62	Clear
BUENOS AIRES	13	55	21	70	Clear
CHICAGO	8	43	24	75	Cloudy
COPENHAGEN	9	48	20	68	Cloudy
FRANKFURT	9	48	22	72	Cloudy
GENEVA	8	46	16	61	Cloudy
HELSINKI	5	41	16	61	Clear
HONG KONG	23	73	27	81	Clear
JOHANNESBURG	4	40	17	63	Cloudy
LISBON	11	52	18	64	Clear
LONDON	9	48	14	59	Clear
MADRID	9	48	20	68	Clear
MONTREAL	1	34	10	50	Cloudy
NEW YORK	16	61	21	70	Clear
OSLO	14	57	21	70	Clear
PARIS	9	48	16	61	Cloudy
RIO DE JANEIRO	18	64	28	82	Cloudy
SAO PAULO	14	57	20	68	Cloudy
STOCKHOLM	7	45	19	66	Clear
TOKYO	11	52	13	55	Rain
TORONTO	3	38	15	59	Clear
VIENNA	12	54	20	68	Clear
ZURICH	8	46	15	60	Clear

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THE WEATHER

Forecast: Partly cloudy, cooler

	Yesterday's Humidity	Yesterday's Min-Max	Today's Max
Jerusalem	17	9—28	22
Golan	15	9—27	22
Nahariya	58	12—25	22
Safad	15	11—23	20
Haifa Port	62	17—23	23
Tiberias	40	14—29	28
Nazareth	20	13—28	21
Afula	33	12—30	26
Shomron	15	12—29	23
Tel Aviv	54	15—25	22
B-G Airport	27	14—31	25
Jericho	16	16—35	29
Gaza	56	16—25	23
Beersheba	17	15—34	26
Eilat	10	21—34	34
Tiran Straits	8	24—35	35

SOCIAL & PERSONAL

Venezuelan Minister of Justice and the Interior Jose Guillermo Andueza yesterday visited the Weizmann Institute of Science and was received by the director for special affairs, David Moushine.

With Prime Minister Menahem Begin, Canadian Ambassador Joseph Stanford and some 1,500 guests in attendance, Thomas Hecht, chairman of Israel Bonds in Montreal and former president of the United Israel Appeal in Canada, yesterday dedicated the Thomas Hecht Educational Centre of Betar in Moshav Nordiya, near Netanya.

Prof. Rami Rahamimoff has been elected dean of the Hebrew University's Faculty of Medicine, succeeding Prof. Shaul Feldman.

Michael Naor, director of the data bank of the Central Bureau of Statistics, will speak on "Israel, a Birdwatchers Paradise" at the meeting of Rotary Jerusalem West at 8 o'clock tonight at the King David Hotel.

Liberals pick Ehrlich

By SARAH HONIG, Post Political Reporter

TEL AVIV. — Deputy prime Minister Simha Ehrlich yesterday once more proved his political resilience, when he was re-elected Liberal Party leader by a 72 per cent vote.

Ehrlich is one of the Liberal chiefs who must gain the support of at least 60 per cent of the party's central committee members in order to run for another Knesset term. This ruling applies to all Liberal MKs who had already served at least two terms in the house. Apart from Ehrlich this includes Energy Minister Yitzahk Moda'i, Justice Minister Moshe Nissim, Trade Minister Gideon Patt and MK Pessah Grupper. They will face their hurdle on Thursday.

Ehrlich was elected separately, since the vote for the Liberal's No.1 slot took place earlier. His only challenger was Ramat Gan Mayor Yisrael Peled, who got nearly 28 per cent of the vote.

Yesterday's result confirmed the belief of party insiders that a deal had been struck between Ehrlich and Moda'i. They pooled their forces before the crucial vote, the sources said, so that the supporters of both groups could make sure that both Ehrlich and Moda'i would surmount the 60 per cent barrier. But Moda'i and Ehrlich yesterday emphatically denied that such a deal had been made.

The central committee on Thursday will also choose its candidates for the Likud slate. Intensive campaigning is already being conducted by the 80 contenders for what are thought to be 15 safe Liberal slots.

Ehrlich yesterday called on the committee to re-elect all those subject to the 60 per cent restriction.

Speculation on what Burg's faction will do

Post Political Reporter

TEL AVIV. — High-ranking sources in the Lamifne faction of the National Religious Party yesterday discounted reports that their faction is about to bolt the NRP.

However, rank-and-file members of Lamifne still continued to threaten a split in the party yesterday if their demands for representation on the Knesset list are not met.

Faction leader Interior Minister Yosef Burg has said that if Lamifne does decide to go it alone, he would retire from politics and go home.

Without Burg — and with the rest of the party united behind the leadership of Education Minister Zevulun Hammer's Young Guard faction — the Lamifne faction could not hope to garner too many votes, sources said.

Leading Lamifne member, MK Avraham Melamed said, "If our demands are not met, we will not carry as heavy a burden in the actual campaign. Lamifne will give in direct proportion to what it gets."

The Young Guard is offering the third Lamifne man the 12th slot on the list, which Lamifne does not consider safe.

The faction will meet today to decide on its future course, and the party national executive convenes tomorrow to approve the list.

Tamir won't stand for 10th Knesset

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — Former justice minister Shmuel Tamir announced last night that he does not intend to run for the next Knesset on a separate ticket.

Tamir told a closed meeting of his followers at Beit Sokolow that the Likud ministers had promised to support his bid to rejoin the Likud but had let him down. He rejected a proposal of some of his supporters to ask the Likud leadership to reconsider its decision.

But Tamir, the erstwhile member of Herut, the New Regime Party, the Free Centre and the Democratic Movement for Change, asserted that this was not the end of his political road. He said he expects to keep his supporters in a non-partisan grouping active in social and economic affairs until he will again be in a position to influence decisions at the "heart of decision-making institutions."

Bomb breaks El Al's windows in Istanbul

ISTANBUL. — A bomb blast shattered the windows of the office of Israel's El Al airlines late Saturday night, Turkish police said. No injuries were reported.

In Beirut, the little-known "May 15 Organization for the Liberation of Palestine" yesterday claimed responsibility for the attack. The organization also claimed responsibility for last Friday's bomb blast outside El Al's Rome offices. There were no injuries and damage was slight in that incident as well. (AP, Reuter).

Turkey arrests suspects in Israeli's murder

ISTANBUL (AP). — Turkish police said yesterday they have rounded up all the left-wing terrorists who allegedly killed five Americans and an Israeli in ambushes in 1979 and early 1980.

Police showed reporters 78 urban terrorist suspects arrested in Istanbul during the past few months and identified as members of the "Marxist-Leninist armed propaganda squad." They will be charged with "plotting and carrying out the murders" of two American servicemen and three American military technicians in two attacks in Istanbul, plus the murder of an Israeli airline office manager.

Anonymous telephone callers said the terrorists murdered the foreigners to protest the American military presence in Turkey and what they called "U.S.-Israeli designs involving Turkey."

One of those arrested was a woman terrorist long sought by security forces. She was identified as Nalan Gurates but is better known by her underground name of "Scorpion."

Avraham Elazar, the station manager of El Al airlines was killed when his car was ambushed on January 2, 1980.

ARRIVALS

Mr. and Mrs. Isidore Temkin of Torrington, Connecticut, holidaying and visiting friends and relations.

Mrs. Eleanor Marvin, president, International Council of Jewish Women, from New York to participate in the International Council of Jewish Women's 12th triennial convention in Jerusalem May 26-June 2. Also arriving from New York are Mrs. Marice Halper, incoming president of ICJW, and the following executive delegates: Mrs. Dadie Perlov, Mrs. Lois Grass, Mrs. Sally Broido, Mrs. Ester Landa, and Ms. Hanna Levine.

Dr. Octavio Rivero Serrano, rector of the University of Mexico, for a week's visit as guest of the Weizmann Institute of Science.

Paul Zuckerman, member of the Board of Governors of the Jewish Agency and chairman of the board, Rural Settlement Committee, for meetings.

Members of the Hotel Industry Delegation who arrived on May 14 for a nine-day visit under the auspices of Israel Bonds: Sam Barshop, chairman of the board, president and chief executive officer, La Quinta Motor Inns Inc., San Antonio, Texas, and Mrs. Ann Barshop and daughter Jamie; Avinoam Finkelman, Israel Investment Authority, New York; Saul Freedman, Development Corporation for Israel, New York; Stephen S. Halsey, president, American Express Foundation, New York, and Mrs. Louise Halsey; J. Willard Marriott Jr., president and chief executive officer, Marriott Corporation, Washington, D.C., and Mrs. Donna Marriott and son Stephen; L. Ralph Mecham, vice-president, Anaconda Co., Washington, D.C. and Mrs. Barbara Mecham; Harold W. Milner, president and chief executive officer, Americana Hotels Corporation, Chicago, Illinois, and Mrs. Lois Milner; Harry Mullikin, president and chief executive officer, Westin Hotels, Seattle, Washington, and Mrs. Judi Mullikin; and Donald N. Smith, president, Food Service Division, Pepsico Inc., Purchase, New York, and Mrs. Mary Ann Smith; Roy E. Winegardner, chairman and chief executive officer, Holiday Inns Inc., Memphis, Tennessee, and Mrs. Alicia Winegardner arrived on Sunday to join the delegation.

For the annual meeting of the Board of Governors of Tel Aviv University: Mr. Luiz Chor from Brazil; Mr. Milton Harris from Canada; Mr. and Mrs. Leonard Sattin and Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Schreiber from England; Mr. Benamon, Mr. Kevers, Mr. Boris Schreiber, Mrs. Genia Schreiber, Mr. and Mrs. G. Achour, Mr. and Mrs. Herman Frenkel, Mr. and Mrs. Henri Glasberg, Mr. and Mrs. Mondroe, Mr. and Mrs. Hugo Ramniceanu, Mrs. Roux, Mr. and Mrs. Sapon, Prof. and Mrs. Weil, Mme. Visau, and Mme. Fishler from France; Prof. and Mrs. Arnold Heertje from Holland; Mr. Gregorio Shapiro from Mexico; Mrs. Manual Sachar from South Africa; Dr. Kurt Tornqvist and son from Sweden; Mr. and Mrs. John Wilcox, Dr. and Mrs. Isadore Rosenfeld, Dr. and Mrs. Raymond Sackler, and Dr. and Mrs. Maurice Saklad from U.S.A.; Mr. and Mrs. David Katz from Venezuela; Lady Cohen and Mr. and Mrs. Leslie Porter from England for the Board of Governors of TAU and the dedication of the Cohen-Porter Family United Kingdom Building and the unveiling of the Eli Ilan statue donated by the Porter Family; Prof. Laurent Schwartz from France for the Board of Governors of TAU and to receive an honorary doctorate from Tel Aviv University, and Dr. Elie Sidi. Mr. and Mrs. Francois Brunschwig from Switzerland; Dr. M. Higatsberger from Austria; Dr. Harry Woolf from the U.S.; Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Strelitz from the U.S. and Mr. and Mrs. Abraho Koogan from Brazil.

Nahlat Yitzhak bridge closed to traffic

TEL AVIV. — The temporary Nahlat Yitzhak bridge over Nahal Ayalon was closed to traffic for over a month yesterday, until the new bridge is completed.

Vehicles can enter Rehov Nahlat Yitzhak from Derech Petah Tikva and Rehov Giborei Yisrael, but there will be no thoroughfare between these two streets.

URGENT APPEAL ב"ה

A young lady, who has already performed her year's national service in a hospital, prior to acting as a counsellor in a girls' ulpana, fell ill a year ago and underwent brain surgery three times.
Since her situation has recently deteriorated, her doctors have recommended that she be immediately flown to the United States for treatment unobtainable in Israel.
Hospitalization, medical treatment and airfare expenses will amount to a great deal of money, which a family with 11 children is in no position to provide.
We, therefore, issue this most urgent appeal to assist in rescuing this precious young life.

Rabbi Moshe Zvi Neriya
Rosh Yeshivot Bnei Akiva
and Kfar Haroeh Yeshiva

Rabbi Haim Druckman
Rosh Yeshiva,
Or Etzion Yeshiva

Prof. Yehuda Levi
Head, Physics/Electro-Optics Dept.
Jerusalem College of Technology

Addresses for contributions to the Save A Life Fund:
1) Rabbi Yaakov Strauss, 15 Rehov Sorotzkin, Jerusalem
2) Mr. Yosef Meir, 90 140 Alon Shvut
3) Discount Bank, Beit Hakerem branch, account no. 82538, Jerusalem
4) Postal Bank, account no. 4/31814/4, Jerusalem

PERES

(Continued from page one)

also accused Labour of organising a "lynch-party" against the prime minister, and of implying that the government was to blame for the missile crisis, instead of Syria. They said Labour deliberately turned a blind eye to Syrian designs against Lebanon.

Peres complained yesterday in Tel Aviv that the government had not sought to hear the opposition's opinions or to inform it of imminent actions. He cited the downing of the two Syrian helicopters over Lebanon and the near-air strike against the Syrian missile installations as examples.

Peres stressed that with all its criticism Labour also cannot agree to the presence of Syrian missiles in the Lebanese Beka valley. Everything must be done to give diplomatic efforts a chance, he said. He vowed that while Labour "would continue to criticize the government's handling of the situation in matters concerning principle, we will allow it to act in the diplomatic sphere. We will behave responsibly."

Peres said he was making his appeal because of exchanges between opposition and coalition spokesmen in the media and because for the "first time in the country's history the minimum needed to achieve a national consensus had not been made."

Labour's stand in the Lebanese crisis came under strong fire from re-elected Liberal Party leader Simha Ehrlich last night. Addressing his party's central committee, the deputy prime minister said that "for the very first time in this state's history we have an opposition which shamelessly exploits a national emergency for its own narrow political gain... To Peres the real enemy is Begin and not Syria. There is a distinct lack of patriotism in Labour."

Renowned painter Mordecai Ardon engages President Yitzhak Navon in conversation following the Bezalel ceremony.

Bezalel Academy honours artist Stella

Post Art Editor

Frank Stella, pioneer of hard-edge colour field painting and one of the best-known and most respected artists in the U.S., has been made an honorary fellow of the Bezalel Academy of Arts and Design. The ceremony took place at the opening session of Bezalel's annual board of governors meeting at the Van Leer Jerusalem Foundation last night. Receiving the same honour was Alessandro Mendini, the famous Italian designer and author.

Stella and Mendini will spend most of this week commenting on the work of design and fine arts students in the academy's classrooms.

At a ceremony at Beit Hanassi yesterday afternoon, Mordecai Ardon, the veteran Israeli painter who was director of Bezalel between 1940 and 1952, was made a Worthy of Bezalel. He is the first one to receive this title.

Yesterday's ceremonies marked the opening of Bezalel's 75th anniversary celebrations. The Bezalel school and adjoining museum (now part of the Israel Museum) were founded in Jerusalem in 1906 by Professor Boris Schatz.

Petition to High Court on West Bank land

By DAVID RICHARDSON, Jerusalem Post Reporter

Sixteen landowners from the West Bank yesterday petitioned the High Court of Justice, challenging the legal basis of recent orders they have received declaring property that they claim as theirs is state land.

The petitioners, who are from villages in the Tarkumiye, Hebron and Tulkarem areas are contesting government plans to establish or expand a number of Jewish settlements including Kiryat Arba.

A similar petition was presented to the court last week and is currently being considered by a bench of three justices. Both petitions were prepared by Jerusalem advocate Felicia Langer.

According to the petitioners the military advisory boards, where they can challenge the government's actions, act arbitrarily and are neither competent to judge questions of land ownership nor objective, since they comprise officials of the military government which is a party to the dispute.

Yesterday some 200 youths from the village of Nahalim, south-west of Beit Jala, planted trees on a nearby hill in an attempt to prevent earthwork in the area by the military government. They left the area quietly after the soldiers arrived and told them that the demonstration was illegal.

GAFNY ON ARIDOR

(Continued from page one)

the government had managed to absorb money from the public.

Absorbing money from the public through taxes gained by mass buying of consumer goods encouraged by reducing these taxes, is not wise long-term policy, Gafny says.

The same is true about the government's special programmes to encourage saving, he says. Both mean that the government cashes in too soon on future revenue. The money put into the government-planned savings schemes could have been put to better use through investments in industry, Gafny says. It was the increased revenue from taxes and savings that enabled the government to spend more while not printing any more money and even absorbing some of the excess cash in circulation.

One of the main reasons for the government's overspending since Aridor took office was subsidies — mainly on food. At the beginning of the year there were no subsidies for milk, milk products, oil and eggs. These goods are now subsidized at rates between 30 and 50 per cent. The subsidy on frozen chicken has grown from 40 per cent to 75 per cent. And bread is now subsidized at a rate of 120 per cent — which means the consumer pays less than half the real price — instead of 70 per cent at the beginning of the year.

Gafny also dismisses Aridor's claims to success in increasing Israel's foreign currency reserves. Between January and March this year, $230m. were transferred by the private sector into Israel, compared to roughly $250m. of foreign currency bought by Israelis in the previous quarters. Part of the transfers of foreign currency in the first quarter of this year were one-time payments intended to cover the deficit in the balance of payments, and part of them were money brought in from financial bodies abroad to adjust the prices of local banks' shares in the stock market. All of these apparently positive movements of foreign currency are short-term, Gafny says in his report.

Gafny also reveals that the amount of free non-governmental credit available in the market grew by 10 per cent in the first three months of this year. Banks exceeded their credit ceilings because of excess liquidity, he says.

In the first three months of this year economic activity increased gradually, according to the report. Imports grew as stocks held by local importers were depleted. Industrial production grew, the number of unemployed remained stable and exports stayed at the same level as at the end of last year.

Gafny advises the government to avoid delays in raising the prices it controls, and to avoid raising its expenditure by more than six per cent a month, even though a lower rise of 4-5 per cent would be preferable. He also recommends strict adherence to the general wages agreements while at the same time ensuring full compensation for salaried workers against inflation. The government should also continue to limit credit and encourage savings — but only long-term deposits.

Weinberger defends AWACS sale

Jerusalem Post Correspondent

WASHINGTON. — U.S. Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger yesterday dismissed Prime Minister Menahem Begin's recent statements against the proposed U.S. sale of AWACS aircraft to Saudi Arabia as election propaganda.

"People in election campaigns...sometimes say very strange things," said Weinberger, in a television *Meet the Press* interview yesterday. He was commenting on an alleged Begin statement that American officials have advised shooting down the AWACS, even with Americans aboard, should they come too near Israeli territory.

Weinberger conceded there was "very little" to prevent the Saudis from using the planes to aid Israel's enemies, but added that Britain is willing to supply the Saudis with the Nimrod radar aircraft, which is "almost as good as the AWACS" with no conditions attached.

The administration supports the AWACS sale to reduce the danger of a Soviet threat to Saudi Arabia's oil fields, said Weinberger. The Saudis will be able to "look much further into the invasion routes of Iran, Iraq and Afghanistan."

He stressed that ways are being discussed to prevent the danger to Israel's national security, and said the aircraft are scheduled for delivery, with American technicians and instructors, only in 1985.

A/M Ezra Dotan, 44

Post Military Correspondent

Aluf-Mishne Ezra Dotan (Baban), one of the air force's top pilots, died over the weekend of a heart attack. He was 44. The funeral took place yesterday.

In 1970, Dotan became the first pilot in history to shoot down two MiGs while flying a sub-sonic Skyhawk. Dotan, who for the past few years was a transport pilot, underwent open-heart surgery several years ago. Despite this and several subsequent heart attacks, he continued to fly as a co-pilot. He was born in Danzig, and was one of the first jet pilots in Israel.

EXECUTION. — A man was beheaded by sword in Saudi Arabia yesterday for murdering his wife by throwing her down the village well, the interior ministry announced.

EUGENE KORNBERG

Passed away in Bournemouth, England on April 18.
Deeply mourned by his wife, Bessie, his children Justin, Gillian and Patricia; daughters-in-law and sons-in-law, grandchildren, great-grandchild, sister Beth, brothers Louis, Harry and Sam and life-long partner, John Segal.

Radio sanctions to continue, Lapid seeks J'lem shutdown

By BENNY MORRIS, Jerusalem Post Reporter

Jerusalem radio technicians will continue disrupting broadcasts today after rejecting a Histadrut proposal last night that they return to normal work while a committee looks into their complaints about pay and working conditions.

At a meeting earlier yesterday in Tel Aviv between the Jerusalem radio technicians, their Tel Aviv counterparts, the Broadcasting Authority's management committee and Histadrut trades unions head Rehavia Ofek, the management accepted the proposal to set up a committee consisting of two authority representatives, two technicians' representatives and one impartial member.

The Jerusalem technicians, who have been disrupting broadcasts to protest what they regard as "unfair" overtime and Sabbath wor arrangements, decided last night t persist with their sanctions.

Broadcasting Authority directo general Yosef Lapid last night sai that this decision "left us no choic but to shut down all broadcas from Jerusalem and to try to mak do from our Tel Aviv installations, which means fewer broadcasts."

Lapid said that Educatio Minister Zevulun Hammer has con sented to shut down the Jerusale radio station. Hammer is th minister responsible for the Broa casting Authority.

Lapid said last night he hoped th management committee woul meet today and approve his shu down recommendations. He sa that "so far, the Tel Aviv techn cians have sounded amenable t possible broadcasting from Te Aviv."

Purchase tax cuts have not lowered prices as expected

By SHLOMO MAOZ, Post Economic Reporter

Treasury officials are preparing further rounds of price cuts even though they are aware that previous reductions in purchase taxes have not succeeded for the most part in lowering prices for the consumer.

Now under consideration are cuts in the purchase tax on clothes and footwear. A 40.7 per cent rise in the price of these items had a major role in pushing up the April Consumer Price Index by 10.7 per cent.

Besides directly reducing the prices of these items, the cuts are intended to stimulate competition between imported and local products, because the reductions on imports would be proportionately larger.

Purchase tax cuts on items such as toys, toasters and records have not meant lower prices for the consumer because of the difficulty of checking up on large numbers of manufacturers, distributors and retailers who deal in these and other items.

The purchase tax cuts on cars, TVs, refrigerators, motorbikes, mopeds and family-sized soft drinks are possible to supervise because here maximum prices are set by administrative order and fewer business firms are involved.

The Treasury believed that purchase tax cuts on items whose prices are not controlled would stimulate competition, thus bringi down prices. The cuts, however, a pear to have benefited businessme instead of consumers.

The following examples sho how intended price cuts, based c Treasury figures, compare with t actual prices, based on avera price data published by the Centr Bureau of Statistics.

The purchase tax cuts on toys a games in early March were a posed to have brought down pric by 20 per cent. But the prices r 0.8 per cent in March and 6.2 p cent in April. The cut on irons w supposed to lower prices by 20 p cent, but the result was a drop only 0.3 per cent in March and a 1 per cent drop in April. Prices phonograph records were meant fall by 15-17 per cent, but remain stable because a slight rise in Mar and a drop in April offset ea other.

For cameras the target was 17- per cent, but the price rose 1.9 p cent in April and March. Radio which were supposed to go down 20 per cent, dropped 0.5 per cent March but went up 2 per cent April. Toasters went up by 7.2 p cent, but were supposed to go dow by 15 per cent.

Vehicle parts were reduced early April, but the price of repai went up by 7.4 per cent in Apri Musical instruments rose by 5.2 pe cent, but they were supposed t drop by 15 per cent.

HABIB MISSION

(Continued from page one)

Syria alone receives some $528m. It also provided, until a few weeks ago, 20 per cent of the $190m. annual budget allocated to Syrian forces in Lebanon.

Begin, after yesterday's cabinet meeting, drew attention to Saudi Arabia's vast oil wealth and its possible role in getting Syria to moderate its position.

Saudi Arabia, meanwhile, yesterday came out publicly in support of the Syrian position. A Saudi Foreign Ministry statement issued in Jeddah said that the kingdom "wishes to reiterate its full support for the legitimate Lebanese Government and the Syrian troops in Lebanon against the Zionists' expansionist and occupationist schemes."

The official Saudi statement followed a long-distance telephone call late Saturday night between the Saudi foreign minister, Prince Saud al-Faisal, and his Syrian counterpart, Abdel-Halim Khaddam.

Saudi Arabia is the last of several Arab states recently hostile to Syria, or at least neutral, to have rallied to Syria's support since the missile crisis erupted three weeks ago. At that time Damascus was virtually isolated in the Arab world.

Both warring Iran and Iraq, the latter an endemic political foe of the Damascus regime, have expresse their strong support for Syria. Eve Jordan, itself the victim o threatened Syrian aggression just few months ago, has stopped i media attacks on Syria and ha stated that it would resist any Israe attempt to use Jordanian territor for an attack on Syria.

Jordan's King Hussein is curren tly in Riyadh, his latest stop in tour of Arab capitals designed t close Arab ranks in the event of war with Israel.

Despite its declared support fo Syria, Saudi Arabia yesterday sent senior envoy to Damascus in wha observers in the Syrian capital se as an attempt to get Syria t moderate its position.

The deputy head of the Saud National Guard, Sheikh Abdel-Aziz al-Tuweijeri, arrived in the Syria capital last night, bearing a messag to Syrian President Hafez Assa from King Khaled. Contents of th message were not revealed.

Sheikh al-Tuweijeri's immedia superior, Prince Abdullah Ibn Al del Aziz, head of the Saudi Nation Guard and second in line for th Saudi crown after Crown Princ Fahd, is a confirmed pan-Arabi and was directly involved i defusing the Syrian-Jordanian cris last December.

Women's Social Service

Beit Shalom — Akiaron Barth Centre, Jerusalem
Beit Bracha — Beit Helim Lichtenstaedter
Beit Ashva — Beit Gila

mourn the passing of the Founder and President of our organization

PAULA BARTH ז"ל

In her vision she anticipated the necessities of today in caring for the elderly and the chronically ill.
The Board, the co-workers, the residents and the members of our organization express their deepest sympathy to the family.
Her memory will guide us in the continuation of her work.

In profound grief we announce the passing of my beloved husband, our dear father and grandfather

OTTO KUGELMANN

The funeral will leave today, Monday, May 18, 1981 at 2.30 p.m. from the Municipal Funeral Parlour on Rehov Dafna, Tel Aviv, for the Holon cemetery.
Bus transport will be available.

The Bereaved:
Hilda Kugelmann
Yael and Mervin Fahn
Michael and Riva Kugelmann
Grandchildren and Kaschmann family

Yad Vashem, Martyrs and Heroes Remembrance Authority
We grieve over the death of

Dr. HAIM PAZNER ז"ל

Deputy Chairman of the Executive

Board of Directors,
Management and Staff

Police probe 'free loans' at Religious Ministry

By YORAM BAR
Post Police Reporter

Twenty-five employees of the Religious Affairs Ministry in Jerusalem have been summoned to police headquarters this week on suspicion they fraudulently received money from free-loan funds.

Ministry director-general Gedalia Shreiber complained yesterday that the police had aroused fears and tension among the employees, who were considering going on strike to protest "police brutality."

Shreiber yesterday told *The Jerusalem Post* that some of those summoned by the police are cleaning women, one of whom fainted during work yesterday. "We thought that the investigation centred on Religious Affairs Minister Aharon Abuhatzeira and now that he'd been put on trial the police would leave us alone to get on with our work," Shreiber said.

"But dozens more people have now received summonses. I don't understand what they're investigating?' In every government office there are tens of people who've been given money from free-loan funds *(gemachim)* — and that includes policemen too," he added.

Shreiber said he had no intention of teaching the police how to conduct their work, "but they should think long and hard before taking such action. Is our entire ministry tainted? We are all terribly frustrated. Many employees are thinking of resigning. Who needs this headache?"

Two of Abuhatzeira's top aides and the minister's secretary were summoned yesterday. David Knafo, David Dadon and Tikva Yirhi were questioned about various loans they had received from private free-loan funds, partially supported by the ministry's budget.

National Police spokeswoman Rav Pakad Rivka Weintraub said — in response to charges that the police had caused demoralization of the employees and virtual paralysis of 10 of the ministry's 13 departments — that the police must be allowed to investigate and uncover the truth.

"No one has said that the ministry is tainted. There are suspicions that certain persons illegally received money from funds and we are investigating these suspicions," she said. The wide publicity surrounding the investigation was initiated by the ministry employees themselves, who told the press about it, she added.

Since Abuhatzeira was put on trial the affairs of the ministry are being handled by Education Minister Zevulun Hammer. However ministry employees say they feel "fatherless" as Hammer is predominantly concerned with the teachers and National Religious Party internal politics. They claim that Hammer hardly ever comes to the ministry and that they have to wait for weeks to discuss work matters with him.

Sharon to Cairo by land

By YITZHAK OKED
Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — Agriculture Minister Ariel Sharon will leave this morning for Cairo by rented automobile in order to see as much as possible for his talks and work there.

The minister has been to Egypt several times, but this will be his first visit by the land route.

Until now, no Israeli has travelled by a rented car between the two countries. The rental company officials, who are preparing the cars for the minister and his officials, admitted yesterday that there are some problems involved in the category of "bureaucratic red tape."

Sharon's spokesman explained that the minister chose this travel plan to see as much as possible.

Sharon is expected to be in Egypt for about five days. This follows recent visits by Israeli officials in Egypt and Egyptian officials in Israel.

One group of visitors here were Americans helping the Egyptians in an agricultural development project, and they came to learn how Israeli agricultural implements could be used.

Another group came for a week to study Israeli agricultural methods and showed interest in irrigation methods.

Body of man found in Yarkon River

TEL AVIV (Itim). — Police pulled the body of an unidentified man out of the Yarkon River, near Shikun Bavli, yesterday evening.

Boaters had spotted the body, which was of a man over 50 years old. It was fully clothed, but there were no identifying documents. There were no signs of violence on the body, which had been in the water one or two days.

Man dies of injuries

A Holon man involved in a freak accident on Memorial Day in Jerusalem's Jewish Quarter died Saturday night of his injuries.

Yosef Zayid, 27, was driving through the quarter when he came to a barrier made of metal pipes which swings out to let traffic pass. Swerving to avoid an oncoming pickup truck, he crashed into the barrier, and one of the pipes smashed through the windshield and hit him in the neck. (Itim)

Youths suspected of robbing grandmother

HAIFA (Itim). — Two Haifa youths were remanded yesterday by a magistrate here on suspicion of taking part in the violent robbery of their grandmother.

Police said the 67-year-old woman was watching television on Friday night when three youths burst into her flat, beat her, and tore IS35,000 worth of jewelry off her body.

Police said the woman had definitely identified one of the three youths as her 15-year-old grandson. She thought another of them was his 17-year-old brother, police said. The third suspect, 19, was yesterday remanded in custody for 15 days. The 15-year-old was ordered held for eight days and his brother, who was not positively identified, was freed on IS1,500 bail.

Remedial community opens near Beersheba

Jerusalem Post Reporter

The remedial community of Kfar Rafael just west of Beersheba was officially opened yesterday. The *first 50 adults, who are suffering* from mental and physical illnesses, will begin residing there next month.

Members from the age of 18 will live in a family atmosphere and work in agriculture or artisan trades.

The village, which will eventually accommodate 150 people, is supported by the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs and private donors. Based on a European *model, it is designed to provide* special treatment to those unable to integrate into existing social frameworks.

Bigamist sentenced to three months

TEL AVIV (Itim). — A 38-year-old man who married a second wife while still married to the first was sentenced to three months in jail and nine months probation by the district court here.

Shalom Bushari of Netanya, a father of five children by his first wife and two by his second, said that his first wife refused to have sexual relations with him. Being a religious man, he said, he did not want to take up with loose women, so he solved his problem "in a way permitted by the Tora."

STRIKE. — All businesses, *workshops and restaurants* in Ashdod shut down yesterday in protest against an increase in municipal rates.

Los Angeles' gory tale of the 'Israeli Mafia'

By TOM TUGEND
Jerusalem Post Correspondent

LOS ANGELES. — Sitting under the Great Seal of the State of *California in a woodpanelled*, softly-lit Los Angeles courtroom, Superior Court Judge David Aisenson gently rapped the gavel.

Thus, after 19 months of legal maneuvers and delays, started the jury trial of the People against Joseph Zakaria and Yehuda Avital, better known in press headlines as the Israeli Mafia case.

Deputy District Attorney Robert Jorgensen upset the subdued atmosphere with his first piece of evidence — a large photograph showing a woman's severed head resting against a human thigh. The right eye was open, staring off into a void; the left was closed by a deep gash over the eyebrow. The mouth was gaping and expressionless, and clumps of hair clung in patches to the blood-spattered face.

The grisly picture, the prosecutor charged, represented the remains of Esther Ruven, who, together with her husband Eli, had been shot in a Los Angeles hotel room on October 7, 1979. Their bodies, Jorgensen said, had been chopped up with a meat cleaver and kitchen knife and the parts stuffed in plastic bags and deposited in four trash bins.

A scavenger rummaging for bones for his dog discovered some of the dismembered parts the following morning. A police search turned up more human limbs as well as a hotel room reservation slip pointing investigators to the scene of the alleged crime.

Detectives immediately arrested Zakaria, an intense, dark-haired and rather good-looking man of 29. Shortly afterwards, law officers apprehended 28-year-old Avital, a prematurely balding redhead. A third suspect, Eliahu Komerchero, also 28, remained in hiding for 18 *months until he surrendered to a* Los Angeles newspaper last month. He will be tried separately at a later time.

CHARGES AGAINST the two defendents include multiple counts of murder, conspiracy to commit murder, mutilation of human remains, and sale of cocaine. Both men have pleaded not guilty and their attorneys claims that the available evidence is purely circumstantial.

Their argument has received some indirect confirmation from the prosecution, which has dropped earlier plans to seek the death penalty. "Given the evidence, we didn't think we could present sufficient proof to convince a jury (to agree on the death penalty)," said Jorgensen.

All the accused and their victims are (or were) Israeli nationals. All have been linked, according to reports from federal, state and local law enforcement agencies, to what appears to be a loosely knit crime ring, the so-called Israeli Mafia. It has been operating in Los Angeles and other parts of the U.S. southwest for six years, and its alleged activities range from protection racket shakedowns, fire bombings and sophisticated insurance frauds to international drug-trafficking and gangland-type slayings among its own members.

The Ruven murders, according to the prosecution, were motivated by a bungled drug transaction.

In an odd legal sidelight, the case is being tried before two juries because Zakaria reportedly told a cellmate in county jail about his role in the two murders after the Ruvens refused to pay for a cocaine shipment.

Ths judge ordered the unusual proceducre since the statements allegedly made by Zakaria cannot be used against Avital. Both juries are hearing the evidence simultaneously, but they will deliberate and return their verdicts separately. When the jail testimony is heard, Avital's jury will be excused to avoid prejudice.

WITH SIX alternate jurors assigned to each panel, a total of 36 jurors occupy the small court room, spilling over on to the hard spectators' benches. Since the trial is expected to take anywhere from two to five months, the judge has ordered the juries to alternate weekly between the hard benches and the regular cushioned jurybox chairs.

Further adding to the crowd are two Hebrew translators, who keep the non-English-speaking Avital abreast of the court preoceedings.

IN AN ADJOINING courtroom, a trial with an even longer history of legalistic sparring was disposed of in a short two days.

In the dock was Irving Rubin, leader of the militant Jewish Defence League, charged with solicitation of murder. The sole evidence was a tape of a news conference in March 1978, shortly before a planned Nazi march *through the predominantly Jewish* community of Skokie, Illinois.

The tape reproduced Rubin's voice offering $500 to "any Jew or any gentile who, in defence of the Jewish community, kills, maims or injures a member of the American Nazi Party — and if they bring us the ears, we'll make it $1,000."

"Not guilty," was the jury's verdict, and the prosecuting attorney had a ready explanation.

"Rubin's statement contained his own defence," he said, indicating the JDL leader's reference to the defence of the Jewish community. "To convict him, I had to prove he had a specific intent to commit murder."

The case had first gone to trial in January 1979, but was dismissed by a Superior Court judge. An Appellate Court reversed the judge's decision and the U.S. Supreme Court agreed that Rubin could be prosecuted.

Rubin's defence attorney obviously concurred with the jury's verdict, adding: "This was one of the most disgraceful prosecutions the district attorney has brought in years."

AS THE RUBIN TRIAL ended and the Israeli Mafia case continued, a third case of particular interest to the Jewish community was starting in the same Los Angeles court.

During a preliminary hearing, two self-proclaimed members of the American Nazi Party were charged with setting fire last December to Temple Beth David in nearby Temple City.

The fire, by far the most serious in a string of anti-Semitic incidents during the past year, caused $100,000 damage to the sanctuary, social hall, Torahs and prayer books.

The two accused, Michael Steven Canale, 33, and Donald Nielson, 24, were bound over for trial, to start in late May.

People in the news

Habib—hardworking poker player

A FAST-TALKING, hard-working son of a Brookly Lebanese grocer, *Philip Habib, the U.S., special* presidential emissary to the Middle East, is by no means a diplomat of the striped-pants school. But behind the gregarious and ebullient personal style is a serious foreign service officer with a talent for negotiations.

At 61, and slowed only a little by heart trouble, he keeps to a breakneck pace. It's a style he honed as the top U.S. political of*ficer in Vietnam and then at peace* talks in Paris.

"Habib works 20 hours a day," an official told Barry Schweid of AP in Washington, "and that's down from 24 hours."

Philip Habib (Zoom 77)

A relentless poker player, he took it easy with premier Nguyen Ky on the way to a Vietnamese conference in Honolulu in 1966, but he collected some $50 from reporters in the game. In December 1977, returning with the then secretary of state Cyrus Vance from the Middle East, he happily joined the reporters aboard in their "touchdown pool," and collected $120 for selecting the second on which the plane landed at Andrews Air Force Base.

The 1977 Middle East trip had been exhausting, doubly so for Habib because he had held two days of difficult talks with Soviet officials in Moscow before linking up with Vance.

Nonetheless, Habib was at his desk at the State Department at 7.30 the next morning. He collapsed and wound up on the critical list with a recurrence of heart trouble. Habib recovered, but resigned his job as undersecretary of state for political affairs in March 1978 to teach in California.

The next year, Habib was back at the State Department as a special adviser to Vance. He then retired again, but has been called back by U.S. President Ronald Reagan to try to keep the lid on Lebanon, ancestral home of the Maronite Christian Habib family.

Vilnay complains to president

THE DEAN of Israel guides, **Zeev Vilnay**, who last year received a special tourism award from **President Yitzhak Navon**, has written to the president complaining that more and more sites around the country have entrance fees. The practice of charging admission alienates the Israeli from his homeland, Vilnay said. When he began guiding 50 years ago, the whole country was open to visitors. Now, he adds, hikers forgo visiting important sites because of the charges.

One landmark which will become permanently linked with President Navon is the Jazzar Mosque in Acre. There, beside the inscription saying that the edifice was built in the days of the Pasha Ahmed Jazzer, will be a new inscription that the mosque was renovated in the days of President Navon.

The President is due to visit the mosque this week for ceremonies marking the end of the renovation project.

No money for Carey visit

NEW YORK GOVERNOR **Hugh Carey**, scheduled to receive an honorary doctorate from Tel Aviv University this week, has cancelled his visit to Israel because of "financial difficulties."

Carey was due to arrive today and receive the honorary degree from the university this evening. He was also scheduled to give the keynote address tomorrow at the first graduation ceremony of the New York State Programme at Tel Aviv University's Sackler School of Medicine.

But the governor cancelled out in a telegram to Tel Aviv University President **Haim Ben-Shahar** last week.

"Carey said in the telegram he would not be coming due to financial difficulties in the State of New York," a university spokesman told *The Jerusalem Post.*

Hugh Carey

120,000 visitors expected in areas

Jerusalem Post Reporter

Up to 120,000 summer visitors from the Arab countries are expected in the West Bank and Gaza Strip this year, military government sources said yesterday. Last year, a similar number of people crossed the bridges.

The period for summer visits by residents of Arab countries starts on June 1 and ends on October 15. Visitors may remain in the area for up to three months, and the same permit can be used for visits within the Green Line, the pre-1967 border.

Man charged with pub owner's murder

One of the two men who allegedly caused the death of Jerusalem pub proprietor Philip ("Pinky") Shulman last year was yesterday charged with murder in district court. The other man, who turned state's witness, will be the first of 26 witnesses to testify in the case.

According to the charge sheet Aharon Ben-Zakkai, 19, and his friend Shimon Vanunu entered the Tavern in downtown Jerusalem on June 23, 1980, intending to rob the till. They were masked and armed with a pistol and a knife. While Vanunu, brandishing the knife, guarded the door, Ben-Zakkai approached Shulman with his pistol drawn.

Pointing the gun at the owner of the bar, Ben-Zakkai allegedly announced "This is a stick-up. Hand over the money." Shulman moved forward and the accused apparently thought he was going to attack him. The prosecution claims that Ben-Zakkai fired three shots in the deceased's direction and then fled with Vanunu. One of the bullets allegedly hit Shulman and caused his death. (Itim)

40,000 petition for Shcharansky's freedom

Jerusalem Post Correspondent

LONDON. — A petition with more than 40,000 signatures, which calls on the Soviet authorities to release Anatoly Shcharansky will be submitted to the Soviet Embassy today by some 20 members of parliament. This was announced at a demonstration on behalf of the imprisoned Jewish activist in Hyde Park yesterday in the presence of his wife Avital.

Avital told an estimated 2,000 people standing in the rain that she had spoken on the phone that morning to her husband's mother in Moscow, Ida Milgrom. Avital was told that Anatoly will not be allowed to see any member of his family before the end of 1982.

"But his spirit is strong," Avital said of her husband who is serving a 13-year prison sentence on a spying charge.

KOLBOTEK MISLED YOU

On Tuesday, April 21, 1981, we were attacked on the programme "Kolbotek" in its report on unlinked life insurance. Since then, we've attempted to contact the "Kolbotek" staff by telephone and in writing to react to the programme's contents.

Inasmuch as we've yet to receive a response to our efforts to reply by way of the programme, we've chosen to turn to you through the press, in order to bring some essential facts to your knowledge.

★ The late Mr. Rudolph's policy is indeed worth IS 500, but this is in proportion to his payments: IS 9.63 per year.
To our sorrow and despite our repeated attempts to contact him before his passing, Mr. Rudolph had never updated the value of his policy.

★ Since 1962 and to this day, we have been and are still contacting our clients whose policies are unlinked on a personal basis and through the newspapers — "Haaretz", June 15 and July 11, 1977, Jerusalem Post June 12, 1977 and "Ma'ariv," December 5, 1977 — to come in and update their insurance policies according to the changes in the economy!

★ Since 1979 (following the economic reform), all our clients have been entitled to convert their policies from shekels to US dollars at a nominal rate of IS 1.66 to the dollar.

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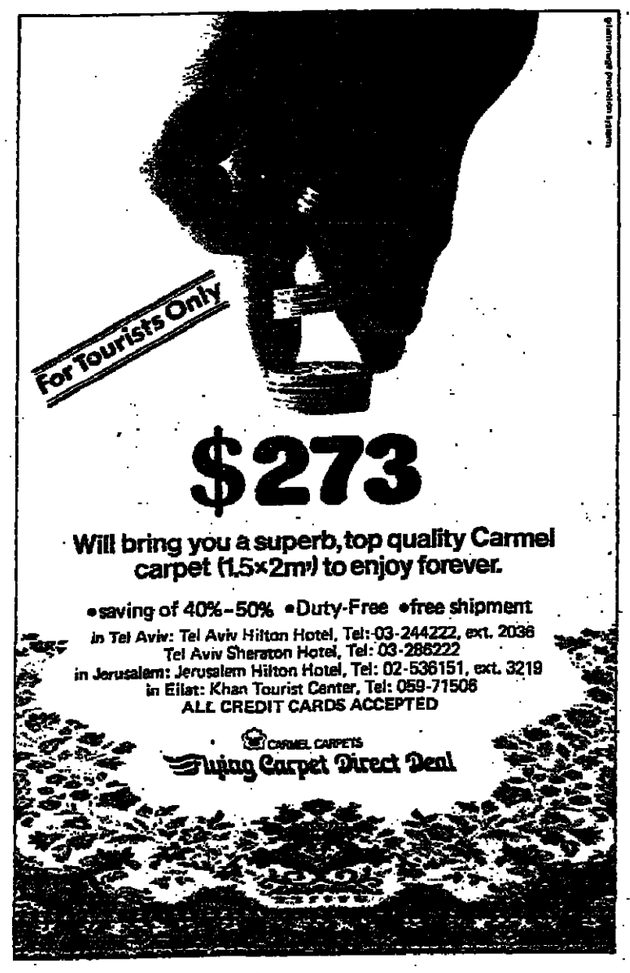

Britain plans drastic cut in NATO forces

LONDON. — Britain has drawn up drastic plans to slash defence spending to the point where its navy will have only 15 surface ships and British NATO forces in West Germany will be cut to a quarter of their size, defence sources here said yesterday.

The £10 billion proposed defence cuts might go even further than those widely leaked in British newspapers yesterday, the sources said. They would mean Britain would scrap four out of every five of its 56-ship surface navy.

The proposals, part of the government's attack on public spending, were expected to run into fierce opposition from many of Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's own Conservative Party members as well as NATO planners.

The cuts would undermine at least two of NATO's principal defence planks — the defence of West Germany and protection of Atlantic sea lanes for the resupply of Europe in case of war.

Defence sources said the cuts called for a quarter of Britain's 55,000-strong army in West Germany to be recalled and perhaps disbanded — a breach of Britain's commitment to NATO.

"But the navy will bear the brunt of the cuts," one well-placed source in the Ministry of Defence said. "Almost half the Navy's officers and men would be retired and its surface ships reduced to 15 — all to finance the Trident missile submarine deterrent."

The American-made Trident — a new submarine-launched missile to replace the aging Polaris — will cost Britain about £6b.

The navy currently has 56 major combat surface vessels and 27 attack submarines as well as four nuclear missile submarines, a navy spokesman said.

The plans of Defence Secretary John Nott have already enmeshed the government of Thatcher, who like Ronald Reagan at election time, promised a stronger national defence, in angry debate. Navy Minister Keith Speed said he would resign if the cuts in the fleet were implemented.

"I am not prepared to defend the indefensible," he said. "I have no doubt that the government and the Conservative Party will reject such a defeatist and dangerous course which could threaten the security of every man, woman and child living in Britain."

Speed said Britain's navy and the air force provide about 70 per cent of the NATO forces in the Eastern Atlantic for just 23 per cent of Britain's defence budget.

In contrast, he said, the British army with NATO in West Germany provides 10 per cent of NATO cover for 40 per cent of the budget.

Another threat to NATO comes from West Germany where Chancellor Helmut Schmidt is fighting large parts of his party which oppose stationing 572 medium-range U.S. missiles on West German soil.

Schmidt yesterday threatened for the second time over the weekend to resign if the plan to introduce the missiles while at the same time initiating disarmament talks with the Soviet Union were not approved.

He told a local Social Democratic Party (SPD) meeting in Bavaria yesterday that if the NATO plan was rejected he could "no longer bear responsibility."

And if next April's SPD national congress overturned its commitment to implement the NATO policy, "that would result in the present government coalition being replaced by a completely different one," Schmidt said.

"I personally could not in all conscience stand for such a policy as chancellor," he added. (Reuter, UPI)

Reagan says West will persevere over communism

SOUTH BEND, Indiana (Reuter). — President Ronald Reagan yesterday predicted major advances in living standards for Americans and a victory for western values over communism.

The president, in his first scheduled appearance outside Washington since he was shot in an assassination attempt on March 30, said his new, free enterprise administration could end economic stagnation and bloated government.

Speaking to graduates of Notre Dame University, where 40 years ago he acted in a film based on the life of the Norwegian-born football coach Knute Rockne, he used the words of Pope John Paul II to justify his own conservative course.

Reagan recalled that the pope, who was shot by a would-be assassin last Wednesday, "warned last year in his Encyclical on Mercy and Justice against economic theories that use the rhetoric of class struggle to justify injustice."

The President, whose sweeping anti-inflation budget cuts have been approved by Congress, defended his policy of limiting the government's role in the lives of Americans.

Washington said planning Arab ouster of Gaddafi

NEW YORK (AP). — The Reagan administration is drafting secret plans to have Arab states friendly to the U.S. overthrow Libyan strongman Muammer Gaddafi, the *Daily News* reported yesterday.

In a story from Washington, the *News* quoted a "confidential source" as saying top U.S. officials are describing Gaddafi as "a cancer that has to be cut out," but that his removal would have to be achieved by means other than assassination.

The *News* quoted one official as saying the U.S. would encourage conservative Arab states, notably Egypt, to take action on their own, either by direct invasion of Libya or a coup.

If the Arab attempt seemed as if it would fail, then the U.S. would provide whatever assistance is needed to make sure the effort succeeds, a government official reportedly said.

State Department spokeswoman Sandra McCarty said on Saturday night she had no knowledge of any such secret strategy and therefore would have no comment.

Egyptian President Anwar Sadat has been the most outspoken critic of Gaddafi, but in recent months leaders in Saudi Arabia, Sudan and Chad, some of whose land Soviet-armed Libyan soldiers recently occupied, have joined the chorus of opposition to Gaddafi.

Last week, the last 27 Libyan diplomats remaining in the U.S. were ordered to get out. Meanwhile, government officials advised some 50 American firms to pull their 2,000 American employees out of Libya as soon as possible.

Bombs kill man, disrupt air terminal

NEW YORK (Reuter). — The Pan American World Airways terminal at Kennedy International Airport was evacuated again yesterday after a third pipe bomb was discovered following Saturday's explosion which killed a 19-year-old man.

Police said a cleaning woman discovered a pipe bomb in a ladies' toilet yesterday and authorities evacuated the terminal as bomb squad members removed it. A three-hour search failed to uncover any further bombs and the terminal was reopened.

A bomb which went off on Saturday in a men's toilet in the building fatally injured 19-year-old Alex McMillan who, police said, did odd jobs around the terminal.

Police said a second bomb was found yesterday by a passenger in a waiting area and the bomb squad took it away.

A group identifying itself as the Puerto Rican Armed Resistance claimed it had planted the bombs, police reported.

19 shooting victims found in Guatemala

GUATEMALA CITY (AP). — Police in Santa Cruz, 150 kilometres northeast of here, said on Saturday that 19 bodies, all shot to death and showing signs of torture, were found dumped in two rural areas near the town.

Signs saying "Death to Communism" and "*ESTA*," letters of the right-wing secret anti-Communist army, were found near the bodies. Right-wing groups in recent years have been active killing leftists, who have stepped up their battle for power here, long held by military governments.

Peking claims 150 killed in clash on Vietnam border

PEKING (Reuter). — China said yesterday its armed forces killed more than 150 Vietnamese troops on Saturday in the biggest reported border clash since the Sino-Vietnamese border war two years ago.

The official *People's Daily* said a Vietnamese regiment had intruded into a Chinese border commune in Guangxi Province. Chinese border guards counter-attacked and fought off five Vietnamese assaults, shooting dead more than 150 of the invaders, the paper said.

The report said the Vietnamese staged the four-pronged attack early Saturday under cover of concentrated artillery fire around the Xiashi commune in Guangxi's Ningming county.

In six hours, five Vietnamese assaults had been repulsed by Chinese troops, the *People's Daily* added. But the Vietnamese had continued with the artillery bombardment up to the time the dispatch was filed, the paper said.

The reported clash apparently preceded the sending of a Chinese protest note to the Vietnamese embassy in Peking, accusing Hanoi of repeated armed provocations and intrusions in the past 11 days.

The Chinese report said Vietnamese troops were continuing to carry out military maneuvers which it said meant they were preparing "bigger aggressive adventures." It gave no figures for Chinese casualties.

The biggest clash previously reported by the Chinese took place on May 7 when Peking says its troops killed more than 100 Vietnamese soldiers who had intruded into Mengdong commune in neighbouring Yunnan Province.

Polish cardinal reported near death

WARSAW (UPI). — A Solidarity union delegation headed by Lech Walesa returned from a week-long trip to Japan yesterday to a Poland still shocked by the attack on Pope John Paul and the approaching death of Polish primate Cardinal Stefan Wyszynski.

The Polish episcopate issued a medical bulletin saying the 79-year-old cardinal's condition had shown no major changes in the past few days and worshippers offered up special prayers yesterday both for Wyszynski and the pontiff.

Zimbabwe peasants to train in China

SALISBURY (AP). — Zimbabwe's black socialist government will send peasants to China to gain experience of collective farming, the *Sunday Mail* reported yesterday.

The pro-government newspaper quoted Prime Minister Robert Mugabe, who is currently visiting China, as saying the training scheme would be a prelude to the introduction in Zimbabwe of cooperative farms run by peasants.

Mugabe was quoted as saying his government seeks to implement collective farms despite opposition from Zimbabwean peasants "caused by the propaganda of the former colonial government which regarded Communism as anathema."

Mugabe, an avowed Marxist who practises social democracy, led his country to independence from Britain on April 18, 1980, after seven years of guerrilla war and nine decades of white-minority rule.

In Zimbabwe, some 5,700 white farmers produce most of the country's food and earn the bulk of its foreign exchange. Hundreds of thousands of peasants have been promised unused land to farm.

Meanwhile in Peking, diplomatic sources said China promised a package of about $1 billion in agricultural and other aid for the strategic African nation.

The sources termed Mugabe's visit the most successful visit to China by an African or Third World head of state in a long time.

ORWELL. — The widow of writer George Orwell, author of *Animal Farm* and *1984*, left an estate in Britain valued at £289,109 (IS5,800,000) gross, according to her will published Saturday. Sonia Orwell died in December in Paris.

Eritrean guerrillas shoot down Ethiopian MiG-21

KHARTOUM (Reuter). — Eritrean guerrillas said yesterday they shot down an Ethiopian fighter aircraft 57 kilometres south of the provincial capital of Asmara on Friday.

A spokesman for the Eritrean Peoples Liberation Front (ELF) in Khartoum said their air defence system had brought down a Soviet-built MiG-21 fighter.

He added that the pilot landed by parachute and was taken prisoner by ELF guerrillas.

In another development, guerrillas fighting for the separation of the Tigray Province from Ethiopia said yesterday they inflicted casualties on 32 Ethiopian government troops, took 19 others prisoner and captured some light arms in several attacks last week.

Hunger-striker near death

BELFAST (Reuter). — Jailed Irish Republican Army hunger-striker Raymond McCreesh is expected to die in the next three days, Republican sources said yesterday.

They said 24-year-old McCreesh, who has fasted for 57 days, was given the last rites last night and was extremely weak, almost totally blind and slipping into a coma.

McCreesh, serving a 14-year term for firearms offences, is one of four hunger-strikers at the Maze prison fasting to win political status for jailed IRA terrorists.

Patrick O'Hara, who has also fasted for 57 days, is unable to hold down water and has blurred vision, the sources said.

The IRA, fighting to drive Britain from the province, says it will maintain the number of hunger-strikers at four until their demands are met.

U.S., Iran talks on financial claims

THE HAGUE (AP). — The first formal, face-to-face meeting between American and Iranian officials since the U.S. hostages were freed is scheduled today, when the two sides begin talks on setting up a tribunal to resolve more than 2,000 financial claims for broken contracts and debts not paid.

At stake is some $3b. to $4b. in claims.

The Algerian-mediated settlement of the hostage crisis stated that the tribunal was to make "final and binding" decisions on claims by individuals and companies against the two governments. No claims may be brought by the 52 former hostages, freed January 20 after 440 days in capitivity in Iran, under the pact.

Iran has already cancelled one meeting scheduled May 5, but Algerian officials have told the State Department that three Iranian tribunal members will be present today to discuss the location, format and timetable of the tribunal with three American colleagues.

Pacific islanders rescued from volcano

HONOLULU (AP). — The volcanic eruption that spewed molten lava and ash over Pagan Island in the northern Marianas appears to have ended, with all 53 islanders rescued unharmed, the U.S. Geological Survey on Guam said.

The residents, including 32 children, had fled to seaside caves after Friday's explosive eruption. They were rescued on Saturday by a Japanese freighter.

Turkish court frees Moslem militants

ANKARA (AP). — A military court here released eight members of the now-defunct, pro-Moslem National Salvation Party early yesterday, an official announced. However, party leader Necmettin Erbakan remained in custody, the official said.

Erbakan and 33 other officials of the Moslem Fundamentalist Party were taken into custody the day of the bloodless coup staged by Gen. Kenan Evren, the chief of Turkish general staff, last September.

Somali leader to U.S.

MOGADISHU (Reuter). — Somali President Mohammed Siad Barre has left the country on a previously unannounced visit to the U.S., the official Somali news agency reported yesterday. It said the president's visit would last for several days.

Sports

Reutemann outdrives the downpour too

ZOLDER, Belgium (AP). — Argentinian Carlos Reutemann driving Williams won the Belgian Gra Prix here yesterday after a horre dous startline accident and hea rain which curtailed the race nearly a quarter of the schedul distance.

Dave Luckett, the chi mechanic of the Arrows team, w badly hurt, breaking both legs a suffering internal injuries, when r down by one of his team's cars confusion reigned at the starti grid and many cars jumped the fl

The race was restarted but v further marred when rain co tributed to a number of accider putting both Alan Jones and Nels Picquet out of contention. A th derstorm made the surface co pletely hazardous and t organizers cut the race back to laps with Reutemann sweep further ahead in the World Cha pionship table.

He was followed home yesterd by France's Jacques Lafitte in Talbot and England's Nigel Mans in a Lotus.

Pleasant trend

BALTIMORE (Reuter). Charging down the final stret from far back in the field the c Pleasant Colony duplicated l Kentucky Derby win from fortnight ago to capture the 10 Preakness Stakes at Pimli racecourse here and move a st closer to securing Americ racing's Triple Crown.

The Preakness victory for t leggy colt earned his owner, farn Thomas A. Evans, the princely su of $200,000 and set the horse's to career earnings at over $720,147. the saddle again as at Kentucky v Jorge Velasquez who showed precise touch of a Sw watchmaker in steering his mo home.

Tennis all round

LUGANO (AP). — Chris Ev Lloyd crushed the hapless Virgi Ruzici 6-1, 6-1 to capture the $ 000 top prize in the Swiss wome open here, taking her unbeaten r on clay courts to 60 matches record stretching back two yea Nearby in Florence, Argentin Jose-Luis Clerc defeated Mexic Raul Ramirez also in straight sets 1, 6-2 to win the Alitalia tourr ment. Steady rain which engulf northwestern Europe forced t postponement of the final of t valuable West German Open b ween the top seed Jimmy Conn and the very-much-in-for Australian Peter McNamara, w the 26 year-old Aussie 7-5, r ahead.

There was sunshine and lolly Brian Teacher away in Tokyo wh he captured the $200,000 tour ment with a final victory over cou tryman Bill Scanlon 2-6, 6-1, 7 Teacher, teaming up with Jo Sadri, took the doubles as well, w the women's tournament won Andrea Jaeger who came fr behind to outlast Tracy Austin 3 6-3, 7-6.

Weather permitting, Israel's Shl Glickstein begins a challenge today for the $ 000 Grand Prix tournament in Munich. Be his defeat in the West German Open last w Glickstein was 54 in the ATP standings, highest ranking ever.

SCOREBOARD

ATHLETICS: Ben Plucknett of the U.S. s new world record in the discus with a throw 71.20 metres (233 feet 7 inches) at a col meeting in California. Plucknett's throw on final try eclipsed the old mark held by Wolfg Schmidt of East Germany since August 1 improving the record by six centimetres.

SOCCER: New Zealand moved close clinching a place in next year's World Cup fi in Spain after scoring a surprise 2-0 win Australia in Sydney to go far ahead of t rivals in the Asia-Oceania Group One qualif section. Australia's national coach Rudi Gu dorf resigned after the defeat.

In Paris, Brazil followed up their victory England with a 3-1 defeat of France. Brazilians complete their short European with a match against West Germany at the of the week.

In the West German league, Bayern Mu stole a march on their closest challen seeking to deny them a second title in succes when they scored a fine 3-0 away win Cologne. With just three rounds remaining have opened up a three point lead over Hamb who lost 3-1 at home to third-placed Stuttg

BASEBALL: Saturday night's National Lea results: Cincinnati 4, Pittsburgh 0; Montrea San Francisco 0; St. Louis 6, Atlanta Houston 6, Chicago 1; Los Angeles 9, N York 0; San Diego 2, Philadelphia 1. In American League: Toronto 4, Cleveland Detroit 7, California 5; Baltimore 7, Minne 0; Kansas City 7, Boston 6; New York 7, S tle 5; Milwaukee 6, Oakland 5; Chicago Texas 1.

VOLLEYBALL: Israel's women's team lost to Sweden in a five-nation qualifying tournam in Germany for the forthcoming European ch pionships.

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Vol. CXXX—No. 44,951
Sunday, May 17, 1981

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WEEKLY REVIEW

Printed and distributed in Israel in association with The Jerusalem Post

Shadow Of Death

The Pope Is a Visible Force — And a Vulnerable Target

By KENNETH A. BRIGGS

POPE John Paul II strode onto the world stage in October 1978 and quickly established himself as the most vigorous wielder of papal power in modern times. In keeping with the pattern of his post-Second Vatican Council predecessors, he has wielded that power to affect the course of events in the world at large, rather than just among Catholics.

The papacy that John Paul inherited is far different from that of the past, when popes as political figures were every bit as important and powerful as kings or princes or presidents. Modern popes have had to adapt to a world in which the church — or Christianity, for that matter — does not dominate and in which the principle of church-state separation must be respected, even in predominantly Catholic countries. Papal power in world politics now derives largely from a pope's personal magnetism and moral suasion, and from moral authority over the world's 600 million Catholics, who can be voters, taxpayers and officeholders as well as believers.

John Paul has seemed singularly well-equipped for the job. As a priest and a prelate in his native Poland, he faced the challenge of making the church a force in a situation where it was tolerated largely because the Government could not eliminate it. He became adept at the political subtleties required to bolster individual freedom without overtly threatening the Communist regime.

As Pope, he has not always been subtle in his efforts to influence political events. Before the attempt on his life last week, he was under heavy criticism in the Italian press and in some political quarters for his efforts in behalf of a proposal, to be voted on in a referendum today, to repeal Italy's three-year-old liberal abortion law. (His predecessor, Pope Paul VI, made similar attempts to defeat a liberalized Italian divorce law.)

Treading on Secular Turf

In one of many public statements on the issue, the Pope called "all legislation favorable to abortion a very grave offense to the rights of man and the divine commandment: 'Thou shalt not kill.'" The Corriere Della Sera, a conservative Milan newspaper, criticized John Paul in a front-page editorial, saying he was interfering unduly in state matters by making "a specific call" to Italians to vote a particular way.

In Spain last year, during heated debate on a divorce bill, the newly appointed Papal Nuncio, Alberto Innocenti, was said to have warned Prime Minister Adolfo Suarez that, if the bill passed, the Pope would not visit Spain this fall, as had been planned. And pressure from the Spanish bishops was one of several factors that contributed to Mr. Suarez's resignation in January.

Earlier, the Pope had intervened to avert war between Argentina and Chile over three tiny islands in the Beagle Channel. He persuaded the two nations to accept a papal emissary, Antonio Cardinal Samorè, as a mediator. Negotiations have gone on two years without a settlement, but neither has there has been any bloodshed.

John Paul has accelerated the Vatican's movement to give up much of the surrogate power it enjoyed by virtue of close association with the ruling classes of many countries, notably in South America. Following the principles laid down by the Second Vatican Council, Pope Paul VI, and now John Paul II, have pursued a policy of social justice for the downtrodden, frequently putting the Vatican, at least implicitly, at odds with rulers and ruling groups with whom it formerly was very cozy.

John Paul's high-water mark in this effort was reached in February, during his visit to the Philippines, when, seated next to President Ferdinand Marcos in the presidential palace, he delivered a homily on the injustice of huge disparities in wealth between the few rich and the many poor and the inviolability of human rights, even at the expense of "security."

He arrived at this point only gradually, after making statements on earlier trips that looked to many of the more socially active and committed members of his flock like equivocations. On his first trip abroad as Pope, to Puebla, Mexico, the big question was whether he would endorse "liberation theology," which seeks justification in the Gospel for political movements by oppressed people. But the statement that grabbed attention was that clerics should not be politicians, a point he reinforced later by approving an order that forced the Rev. Robert Drinan, a Jesuit, to drop a bid for re-election to the United States House of Representatives.

Months later, during a visit to Brazil, he appeared to have developed more sympathy for church efforts to correct social and economic injustices. "The persistency of injustice threatens the existence of society within," he told an audience in Sao Paulo. "This menace from within really exists when the distribution of goods is grounded only in the economic laws of growth and a bigger profit; when the results of progress reach only superficially the huge layer of the population, there persists a big gap between a minority of the rich on the one hand and the majority of those who live in want and misery on the other."

The Pope's emergence as an international spokesman coincides with the apparent rise in religious conflicts in scattered parts of the world — between Catholics and Protestants in Northern Ireland, between Christians and Moslems in Lebanon, between Moslems of different stripes in Iran and Iraq, between Jews in Israel and Moslems in neighboring Arab countries. Sometimes, religion seems to turn fanatic, as in Iran's Islamic revolution. But in most such cases, religion seems more a rationalization for other underlying grievances or a means of rallying support in the name of a higher principle. And Christians and Moslems in such areas of conflict have been quick to condemn violence in the name of religion as a perversion.

In making his appeal for moral causes, the Pope emphasizes that he is speaking as a Christian and as a churchman, but rarely as a Catholic. However, his remarks to President Marcos, his stand on abortion, his ban on clerics in politics — all indicate a realization that some positions have to be taken, some things have to be said, some enmities, perhaps, have to be risked.

United Press International

Pope John Paul II is comforted immediately after being shot in St. Peter's Square last week.

In a Crowd of the Faithful, a Terrorist Strikes

Mehmet Ali Agca

Among the more than 10,000 pilgrims in St. Peter's Square on Wednesday afternoon was a man who was not on a pilgrimage, but a mission. He had means and motive and sought only an opportunity. It came soon enough. When the open white car carrying Pope John Paul II passed slowly within a few feet of him, opportunity catalyzed means and motive into a deed that resounded worldwide.

The Pope had been shot — a consummate act of terror in a world surfeited with it. And in the words of Agostino Cardinal Casaroli, Vatican Secretary of State, another "episode out of the old battle between love and hate."

Italian authorities identified Mehmet Ali Agca, a Turkish terrorist and escaped murderer, as the man who fired four rounds from a 9-millimeter Browning automatic pistol, hitting the Pope at least three times. John Paul, who had been smiling, waving and blessing the crowd from the rear of his "Popemobile," a jeep-style vehicle, suddenly faltered, raised a hand to his face and then crumpled into the arms of his aides. Two women in the crowd also were hit; one, Ann C. Odre of Buffalo, was critically wounded. After what one witness described as "a moment of stunned silence," the Pope's car sped through an opening in the crowd to a gate where he was transferred to an ambulance and driven two miles to Gemelli Hospital.

For five and a half hours, a surgical team worked to remove the bullets and repair the damage to the Pope's abdomen, right forearm and left hand. He received about six pints of blood during the operation, roughly 60 percent of his total blood volume, as surgeons removed three damaged sections of his intestine and performed a "temporary exclusion colostomy," a procedure that allows removal of body wastes through an intestinal opening outside the body. A second, simpler operation will be required later to reconnect that portion of the intestine. After surgery, the Pope's condition was described as "guarded," though he was well enough the next day to receive a few visitors, with whom he joined in mass and prayers.

As the Pope underwent surgery, the shots that felled him were echoing around the world. President Reagan, still recovering from the attempt on his life less than two months ago, expressed the near-universal reaction of shock. Catholic churches throughout the world opened their doors for special masses and prayer services. In the Pontiff's native Poland, there was an almost palpable anguish. "Now what will happen to us?" lamented a 65-year-old grandmother in Warsaw. The leaders of Poland's Communist Party, to whom the Pope was a political adversary when he was Archbishop of Cracow, expressed "great shock" and sent "from your fatherland our wishes for a speedy recovery."

Turkish officials said that Mehmet Ali Agca, captured within seconds after the shooting, was convicted in February 1979 of murdering Abdi Ipekci, the editor of an independent Turkish newspaper. He escaped from prison that November, leaving behind a letter in which he threatened to kill the Pope, who was then about to visit Turkey. "This is the only reason I escaped from prison," the letter said, indicating that the Pope's assassination would avenge the seizure earlier that year of Islam's Grand Mosque in Mecca. That attack, by Moslem extremists, Mr. Agca apparently believed was also plotted by Americans or Israelis.

Italian authorities said he traveled extensively in Western Europe after his escape, using forged passports and spending as much as $100 a day, though he had no visible means of support. Although they were unable immediately to establish that he was linked with any organized terrorist group, they asked Interpol, the international police organization, to assist in tracing his travels and possible connections.

Sygma / Diego Goldberg

Mitterrand and Washington 2

How to rescue Social Security? 4

Israel and Syria Are at 'the Edge of a Precipice'

By DAVID K. SHIPLER

JERUSALEM — Just weeks ago, the possiblity of an Arab-Israeli war seemed remote. Egypt was formally at peace with Israel. A relatively weak Jordan was estranged from Syria, and Syria was at odds with Iraq. Iraq's army was mired in a grinding war with Iran. Israeli forces had never been more powerful or more technologically advanced, the Arabs never so deeply divided. It was difficult to imagine how any Arab state could rationally challenge Israel at such a moment, or how Israel could see any urgent threat in an enemy so thoroughly fragmented.

Nothing is different today. The constellation of power relationships, alignments and conflicts remains unchanged, the balance of military advantage still stands in Israel's favor. But the gathering storm over Lebanon has brought Syria and Israel to the brink — if not of war, then at least of warfare.

Last week, Syrian antiaircraft missiles that had been moved into Lebanon on April 29 — after Israeli planes had downed two Syrian helicopters that were attacking Christian Phalangist militia — shot down a pilotless Israeli reconnaissance plane. President Reagan's envoy, Philip C. Habib, after shuttling among Syria, Lebanon and Israel, flew to Saudi Arabia, Syria's financial backer, seeking without apparent success a formula to defuse the situation.

Few details were available, except that President Hafez al-Assad had offered to negotiate a Syrian withdrawal from the Sannine Heights as part of an overall truce in Lebanon that would involve the Christians. On the missiles, however, which Israel insisted must be removed, there was no sign of give. In Washington, worried officials said Mr. Habib's mission was running out of time. With 30 Soviet warships and two United States carrier forces close by, Washington was concerned that an outbreak of fighting could bring the Russians into a more active Middle Eastern role, if only on the diplomatic level. Moscow is Syria's weapons supplier and a Soviet-Syrian friendship treaty calls for military consultation and cooperation. The United States was also concerned that a conflict could ignite renewed anti-Americanism in Moslem countries, setting back Administration efforts to unite the region against Soviet penetration.

For Israel, the objective appeared to be to avoid war without losing military ground. In the Knesset, Israel's Parliament, Prime Minister Menachem Begin made a remarkable personal appeal to President Assad, "enemy to enemy," as Mr. Begin put it. "My first call is to free the Jews in your country," the Prime Minister said. "They want to come out to freedom. You hold onto them in a ghetto. Why do you do this to them? The second is as follows: You went to what is called brinkmanship, or as we say in Hebrew, on the brink of a chasm. Withdraw. It will not make you lose any prestige or honor. We do not want that. It will be in your honor, because you will be serving peace. There is no greater honor than to serve peace. Therefore, retreat from the brink. Take out the missiles."

Criticism in Jerusalem

President Assad did not budge. And Israel began to pay a military price for delaying action. Syria moved additional missiles into the border area until, by week's end, six batteries of SAM-6's were reported inside Lebanon and eight batteries of SAM-6's, SAM-2's and SAM-3's just across the frontier in Syria. Israel's chief of staff, Lieut. Gen. Rafael Eytan, asserted that preparations had been made for the missiles' emplacement a full two weeks before the helicopters were shot down. Israel's interest centered on maintaining free access to Lebanese air space for surveillance and raids on Palestinian guerrilla camps used to launch attacks on Israeli civilians.

Mr. Begin insisted that he would not relinquish such access by agreeing to limit Israeli air activity. He appeared to have broad support for this stand. Misgivings developed over his style, however. Shimon Peres, leader of the opposition Labor Party and his chief rival in the parliamentary elections that are six weeks away, criticized the Prime Minister's emotional oratory and sought to portray himself as a calmer and more stable strategist. A group of university students in the army reserves questioned, in an open letter, Mr. Begin's ability "to conduct a balanced and carefully considered policy." They wrote, "We will go to battle if we are called upon to do so, but is this war really unavoidable?"

Some Israelis even saw their country as the villain. They speculated that the Phalangists, in taking over strategic points regarded as vital by Syria in the Bekaa Valley of Lebanon, had been emboldened by the generous flow of Israeli weapons and by the avowed support of General Eytan, who was reported to have visited their northern enclaves in recent months. Specialists in Arab affairs added that the Christians had also been encouraged when Kuwait, Saudi Arabia and other Arab states began to consider an end to their funding of the Syrian presence, originally created as a pan-Arab peacekeeping force. One expert suggested that Syria might have been prompted to enter the conflict by the prospect that the force's mandate would not be renewed by the other Arabs when it expires next month.

Nothing unites the Arab world like a confrontation with Israel. Iraqi officials have already been quoted as offering assistance to Syria in case of an Israeli attack, despite their bitter differences. The Jordanians have reportedly toned down criticisms of Syria. President Assad, known as a shrewd negotiator, is seen as profiting politically from a clash with Israel, if it can be kept limited. His isolation in the Arab world might diminish and the challenges to his regime internally might be tempered. In short, as one diplomat remarked in Jerusalem, "We stand at the edge of a precipice."

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The World

In Summary

Mitterrand Breaks De Gaulle's Spell On French Voters

Francçois Mitterrand, an old pro, convinced his countrymen last week that *alternance* — an alternative — was possible, after 23 years of conservative French Presidents that began with Charles de Gaulle. Mr. Mitterrand, who built the Socialists into France's largest party, from a low of 5 percent of the 1971 vote, exploited seven years of accumulated complaints ranging from President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing's haughty style to pocketbook issues, splitting the conservatives and winning a solid 52 percent majority.

"Premeditated treason," snapped Mr. Giscard d'Estaing, as computer analyses showed that 30 percent of the voters led by his one-time Gaullist Prime Minister, Jacques Chirac, had boycotted the President. Mr. Giscard d'Estaing announced he would lead a new opposition party, but nobody followed him and Mr. Chirac seemed to have displaced him as leader of what will now be the opposition.

Reflecting widespread distress at 14 percent inflation and 8 percent unemployment, Mr. Mitterrand has promised to create new jobs and raise wages and benefits, and to nationalize a string of big industries, banks and insurance companies — most of them already dominated by their main customer, the Government. Businessmen feared they would end up paying the costs. The Socialist victory threw the Paris Bourse into a tailspin and the franc hit a 10-year low. The Bank of France raised the key lending rate from 13.5 percent to 18 and customs police raced to stop Frenchmen from trying to smuggle gold to Switzerland.

How sharp a break with the past? Mr. Mitterrand kept his plans to himself, shushing inquiring reporters with a finger held to his smiling lips. However, as he prepared for the formal takeover on Thursday, his advisers promised that any changes would be gradual — "no leap to collectivism," they said.

Though the Communist Party split with Mr. Mitterrand had brought the Moscow-line party to a new low, the Communist leader, Georges Marchais, toasted the victory in champagne. Communists helped elect Mr. Mitterrand in the runoff; whether they would be rewarded with Cabinet posts was a crucial unknown. Parliamentary elections are expected next month. After that, Mr. Mitterrand will try to wield the enormous presidential powers originally created for de Gaulle to compose new marching orders for *enfants de revolution* who have grown up to become bourgeois lovers of cars and six-week vacations in France's consumer society.

Second Inmate Dies In Hunger Strike

The hunger strikers in Maze Prison gave up another life last week in their campaign to force the British Government to grant political status to Irish Republican Army prisoners. The second to die — after Robert Sands on May 5 — was Francis Hughes, serving a life sentence for killing a British soldier. He had refused food for 59 days.

The I.R.A. campaign "to wring hearts and draw more and more people to them," as The Irish Times called it, brought new appeals for British flexibility. But Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher was adamant. Replying to Governor Carey and Senator Daniel Patrick Moynihan of New York and Senator Edward M. Kennedy and Representative Thomas P. O'Neill Jr. of Massachusetts, she said, "The Government is not prepared, through the granting of political status, to legitimize criminal acts undertaken in pursuit of political aims."

In rioting and shooting since Mr. Sands' suicide, seven people have been killed, including a Protestant milkman and his 14-year-old son, crushed in their delivery truck, and a 14-year-old girl whose family said she was hit in the head by a plastic bullet fired by security forces in Roman Catholic West Belfast.

The I.R.A. claimed responsibility for an explosion 500 yards from Queen Elizabeth II last weekend at the opening of a Scottish oil terminal. No one was injured.

In Maze Prison, outside Belfast, two other prisoners began their eighth week without food and two more hunger strikers began a fast.

Reagan a Co-Signer On Aid to Salvador

The Senate Foreign Relations Committee, less inclined than the Administration to give El Salvador's ruling junta a blank check, last week imposed stiff conditions for military aid.

Amending the $6 billion foreign aid bill, the committee voted, 11 to 1, to require President Reagan to certify that the junta was making "significant progress" toward ending human rights abuses by its security forces. Mr. Reagan would also have to attest that El Salvador was committed to 1) economic and social changes, 2) free elections 3) the arrest and prosecution of those responsible for the murder of four American church women and that 4) it was ready to negotiate a political solution with its opposition. The junta's refusal to negotiate has reportedly received support from Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. who objected that the committee requirements would "encourage left-wing insurgents" to keep fighting. "We are sending the wrong signal," added a Haig aide.

The Senate committee vote on Salvador followed similar action by the House Foreign Affairs Committee.

Without waiting for messages from Capitol Hill, leftist guerrillas in the mountains about 130 miles from San Salvador last week shot down one of six UH1-H "Huey" helicopters on loan to the Salvadoran army from Washington. Officials said no United States advisers were present. Earlier this month, another Huey, piloted by a United States instructor, crashed on a training flight. The pilot was unhurt.

Aid to Angola, Pakistan

In other foreign aid votes last week:

- The House committee retained the Clark amendment banning military assistance to (South Africa-supported) guerrillas fighting Angola's Marxist Government. But the ban, first adopted in 1976 when memories of the Vietnam war were fresh, had rougher going in the Senate. Its supporters on the Foreign Relations Committee settled for a compromise that would forbid aid to the rebels unless President Reagan could report "substantial progress, including a cease-fire and preparations for internationally supervised elections" in Angola's neighbor, South-West Africa. Administration officials said they would fight for total repeal on the Senate floor.
- The Senate committee lifted restrictions on aid to Pakistan imposed in 1975 after it refused to forswear development of nuclear weapons. Authorizing $100 million in economic aid, part of a $2.5 billion Administration package, the committee directed President Reagan to inform Congress by Oct. 1 on specifics of his Pakistan aid program and on the Administration's policy to halt spread of nuclear weapons. Aid is to be cut off, it said, if Pakistan detonates a nuclear device.

Kremlin Considered Armed, Dangerous

The Reagan Administration continues to sharpen its emphasis on the danger of Soviet military might and aggression. Last week, depicting a Russian bear all the more dangerous because it is wounded, Secretary of Defense Caspar W. Weinberger tried to win from the NATO allies renewed commitments to increased defense spending and new promises of help in defending Persian Gulf oil sources.

Mr. Weinberger, addressing a meeting of NATO defense officials in Brussels, picked up on a theme struck a few days earlier by Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. He had asserted that the Soviet Union was showing signs of "spiritual exhaustion" and that it faced "an unenviable present and an extremely gloomy future." A country "as powerful and ambitious as the Soviet Union," Mr. Haig said, "may be all the more dangerous because of its weaknesses and because these weaknesses run to the heart of its system."

Mr. Weinberger briefed the Defense Ministers on reports of an intensive buildup of Soviet conventional forces. He warned that the Kremlin "may be impelled by lack of success in other fields to turn instead to the one field where they have both confidence and capability, stark military power and military threats."

He also called for renewal of 1977 commitments to a 3 percent real annual increase in defense spending and for promises of assistance in repelling any Soviet encroachments in the Persian Gulf region. Afterward, Mr. Weinberger pronounced himself "very satisfied" on both counts.

However, military sources indicated the response on defense of the Gulf oilfields was less than the United States had sought.

Berlin Vote Sends Ripples to Bonn

The voters, not surprisingly, had local issues on their minds, but last week's election results in West Berlin reverberated throughout West Germany. Attacked from right and left, the scandal-plagued Social Democrats lost control of the Berlin city Parliament for the first time in 27 years.

No party won a majority, but the Christian Democrats, campaigning for "law-and-order," came close. They immediately urged the small Free Democratic Party to join them — that is, to desert the coalition with Social Democrats that had ruled Berlin. A Free Democratic defection could Chancellor Helmut Schmidt's alliance with Free Democrats in Bonn.

In Berlin, the Chancellor's party also lost seats to an Alternate List of youthful pacifists, neutralists, ecologists and squatters who had occupied buildings to protest housing shortages. Their gains were likely to strengthen powerful leftist forces in his party who have been demanding that Mr. Schmidt withdraw his support for upgrading United States nuclear missiles in West Germany.

Milt Freudenheim
Don Wycliff and Barbara Slavin

Supporters of Socialist leader François Mitterrand celebrate his presidential election victory in I

Dealing With France, U.S. Will Win Some, Lose Some

By FLORA LEWIS

PARIS — François Mitterrand, France's President-elect, has traveled widely, during the Fourth Republic when he held 11 Cabinet posts, and later as an opposition leader. But one of the countries he knows least is the United States. Even when he was in Washington late last year for a meeting of the Socialist International, he didn't see important American politicians or officials.

His election last Sunday turned mostly on domestic issues, but Mr. Mitterrand is keenly aware that foreign policy will be a key factor in the fate of his administration. So he can be expected to send envoys to Washington soon, an aide said, to explain his outlook and hear United States views, if not to plunge immediately into details.

Like President Reagan last year, Mr. Mitterrand is coming to power without many precise positions on world affairs, but with a general attitude. It can be summed up as: firm on the Atlantic Alliance and against Soviet expansion, in favor of the European Community, including membership for Spain, and warmly sympathetic to third world aspirations. But as any government head learns quickly, the tough choices come not from general orientations but from specifics in a quarrelsome world. And that takes close attention to the nitty-gritty.

Even if he already knows in his secret heart just where he wants to steer French policy, Mr. Mitterrand won't know until legislative elections late next month how much leverage he will have. After the elections, he will have to put together at least a passive majority — one that won't vote against all his bills. His room for maneuver will depend on how much he will need Communist support and how much he can get from centrists. The President-elect has made clear his disagreement with the French Communists, who usually follow the Soviet line mechanically. But he could be obliged to trade off a bit on foreign affairs, to push through his domestic program.

During the campaign, he called for "redefinition" of the alliance and said his policy would be "neither Moscow nor Washington." But Gaullist independence has become a catchword with assorted meanings. Even "redefining the alliance" can amount to little more than continuing the stress already begun on better consultations and more acknowledgment of European interests abroad. There would be no question of Mr. Mitterrand's pulling France any further away from the North Atlantic Treaty Organization than General de Gaulle did. Nor is any French president likely to rejoin the integrated military command in peacetime.

But the music will be different. By temperament, politics, experience, Mr. Mitterrand prefers language more poetic and idealistic than has come from Paris lately and very different from the hard-hitting talk favored in Washington. He shouldn't be expected to sing harmony with table-pounding and fist-shaking, although he can be tough, wily and tart.

Against Intervention From Wherever

In the Middle East, France's arguments with the United States may be a shade diminished. Mr. Mitterrand has long been more sympathetic to Israel than official French policy. Arab states reacted with apprehension at his election. By the record so far, specific consequences may be in backing off from the French nuclear reactor deal with Iraq and from the policy of pushing maximum arms sales. Still, there are limits to how far Paris can shift. In a firm, if slightly veiled, reminder, the Kuwait paper Al-Rai Al-Ram said bluntly, "Arabs are perfectly capable of perpetuating a pro-Arab France." The reference obviously was to import contracts, Arab bank deposits — nearly a quarter of French reserves — and oil supplies. Economic strictures and a less assertive military posture could weaken France's naval role off southwest Asia. But on Afghanistan, Mr. Mitte has been more outspoken than President Valér card d'Estaing in denouncing the Soviet invasio

By the same token, he can be expected tougher on Washington when he believes it is military force in other countries' internal con as in Central America. Mr. Mitterrand know area and has strong feelings about interveni favor of right-wing dictators. The Socialist Int tional will have an enhanced role, strengthen his victory. Under the guidance of his friend Brandt, the former West German Chancellor, t ternational has taken in a number of third wor ties, including what the French call "progress in Latin America. El Salvador's National R tionary Party joined while it was in the ruling in 1979. It went into the opposition front last ye still gets Socialist International support.

France can also be expected to show more sy thy to less than hard-line anti-Communist regi Africa, and less readiness than its predeces send in troops. Whether this will produce frictio depend on United States decisions on South-We rica. But even without Mr. Mitterrand, Washi would have trouble with European allies if it st pressing for a Namibian settlement. Secreta State Alexander M. Haig Jr. was told so clear the former French Foreign Minister.

The new French regime will be more indu with the third world and more attuned to the ment that development of Western markets an material supplies requires more generous eco support. Claude Cheysson, a close Mitterrand a ate who may be the new foreign minister, has responsible for third-world relations at the Co Market. The United States and France may di even more than before on North-South relations

Ultimately, Franco-American relations will fected as much as anything by economic polic protectionism grows on either side, all other will feel the rub.

So the United States is likely to gain a little an a little in support from Paris. Moving quietly is installed, the new French team and Washi have already made clear their desire to get well. Mr. Reagan and Mr. Mitterrand will m July at the economic conference in Ottawa a doubt will exchange congratulations on wi marathon races for power. After that will con questions.

Mexico's President: King at a Masked Ba

Contact / Gianfranco Gorgoni
President José López Portillo

By ALAN RIDING

MEXICO CITY — Luis Echeverria Alvarez apparently learned a year before the rest of Mexico that he would become President in 1970. And José López Portillo knew four months before any announcement was made that he would succeed Mr. Echeverria. Today, one of Mr. López Portillo's ministers may already know that he will be Mexico's President from 1982 to 1988. But with the name of the Presidential candidate of the Institutional Revolutionary Party — and, therefore, of the next president — not expected to be made public for another six months, everyone else is in the dark.

Thus, the mysterious and fascinating ritual of the Mexican succession must still be played out. It is a masked ball in which loyalty, astuteness and nerves are fiercely tested, yet no politician can resist participating. Only one thing is certain: President López Portillo will pick the winner. But no one knows what criteria will guide his choice and, in fact, not even Mr. López Portillo can predict his successor's performance. Dedicated now to ingratiating himself with the President, he will show his true face only when he takes office on December 1 next year.

Yet even these political realities are obscured from the public by a barrage of well-nurtured myths. It is the party, the argument goes, and not the President, that will pick the official nominee for the July 1982 elections. He will then travel the country seeking votes before facing two or three other candidates on polling day. And he will win, of course, because he will be the most popular.

In reality, Institutional Revolutionary Party candidates don't lose. They have won every election for President, governor and federal senator in the party's 52 years of existence. Yet the observance of the forms of democracy have been crucial in bringing Mexico its coveted political stability. Elections are held every six years, not so much to choose the new leader as to prevent the incumbent from perpetuating himself in office. With power institutionalized rather than personalized, Mexico has resolved the problem of succession.

In office, the President is held in awe, controlling the legislature and the judiciary as well as the huge bureaucracy, and is regarded as a symbol of national unity who is above personal criticism. In practice, however, his power is circumscribed by the private sector, organized labor and the army. Rather than to dictate, his role is to conciliate. His single greatest power, in fact, is to pick his successor.

Expecting to be Surprised

Former President Echeverria recently revealed that he informed Mr. López Portillo of his selection four months before the party officially named him its candidate in September 1975. "I had no doubt, at the decisive moment, who should be my successor," he wrote. "I was aware that the country's main problem was financial and obviously my finance minister should be the one to face this."

But the country's politicians were stunned. Not only had four of the five previous presidents come from the Interior Ministry and not only had no Finance Minister become president this century, but Mr. Echeverria had led everyone to believe he would pick between two other ministers around whom most politicians had rallied. The surprise last time insured that no front-runner would emerge this year. Nevertheless, the period leading to the "destapamiento," or conference, that Mr. López Portillo will preside over in October is crucial. All leading politicians and bureaucrats must line up behind a "pre-candidate," who, if selected, will reward this loyalty with a good job. The object, then, is to scrutinize the Presi every remark for hints of his preference before bling an expression of support.

This time, there are numerous themes t speculation. Some analysts argue that, afte populism of Mr. Echeverria and the conser economics of Mr. López Portillo, the next Pre will be more reformist. Others insist that, foll the present technocratic orientation, the tim come for politicians to govern again. More than politicians are convinced that Mr. López Portil pick an old friend to carry on his policies.

By now, in fact, every leading aspirant has son that he might — or might not — be chose guel de la Madrid Hurtado, the Harvard-edu Minister of Planning and Budget, is said to thin the President, but he has little political exper Pedro Ojeda Paullada, the Minister of Labor, h backing of the powerful pro-Government union is identified with the still-controversial Mr. Ech ría. Enrique Olivares Santana, the Interior Mi is an old political operator, but seems ill-prepa manage the complex economy.

Other names are also mentioned. Jorge de la Dominguez, the Commerce Minister, is experi in both politics and economic affairs, but the blames him for Mexico's current high infl Jorge Diaz Serrano has won accolades for his agement of Pemex, the state oil monopoly, b minimal political experience and previous ties private sector are considered drawbacks.

One politician, Javier Garcia Paniagua, r rapidly during this administration that, in th likely post of Minister of Agrarian Reform, l seemed a strong contender, not least because of links with the army. In March, however, he wa deply named president of the Institutional R tionary Party and fell out of the race. Yet, in tem where the unexpected should be expecte ther he nor the barely-mentioned Finance Mi David Ibarra Munoz nor Education Minister nando Solana has been totally discarded.

Unlike Mr. López Portillo, who was unoppo 1976, the official nominee next year can expect challenged. At present, Mexico has seven legal cal parties; perhaps two more will be register next year. Of these, at least three will probab dorse the I.R.P. candidate, but the conservativ tional Action Party and the Mexican Comm Party are certain to field their own candidates.

Ironically, the Government is encouraging lenges, on grounds that a more active cam could reverse the growing trend of not votheg cials hope that a three-way race could help re nate the official party by forcing it to court v rather than simply awaiting its anticipated vict

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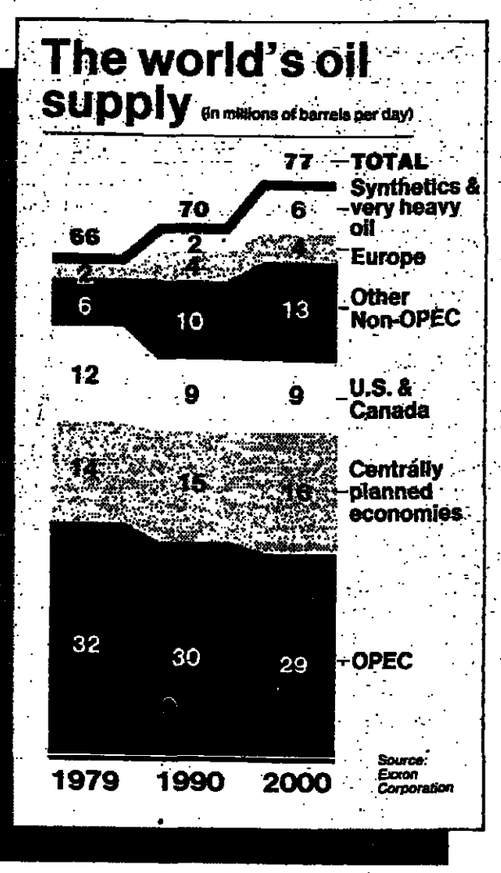

It's OPEC's Turn to Worry Over Oil Supplies

By STEVEN RATTNER

LONDON — When the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries meets in Geneva next week, the cartel will face its toughest challenge since it began dictating oil prices eight years ago. Slackening world demand, growing supplies of oil from other sources and a propensity to convert to other forms of energy have reduced the need for OPEC oil to its lowest level in years.

Oil consumption in the non-Communist world in the second quarter of this year will average 46.1 million barrels per day, a substantial drop from 49.4 million barrels per day in 1980, the International Energy Agency in Paris estimates.

For the moment, OPEC has been able to step around the crisis by accepting production cuts among the highest-priced producers, those in Africa. But the organization's difficulties appear likely to extend well into the future. Most of the factors that led to the excess are expected to grow, straining OPEC's future ability to set prices unilaterally.

Economists and energy experts forecast that while world needs for OPEC oil will not regain pre-1981 levels the need among OPEC members to sell oil is likely to rise, as cash needs for their large-scale economic development grow. "From this point on, OPEC will permanently have excess productive capacity," said John Lichtblau of the Petroleum Industry Research Foundation. But he added, "Of course, I don't expect OPEC to disappear or fold up."

How OPEC will react is unknown. To date, the cartel has succeeded in maintaining the prices it stipulated without having to set production quotas for its members. When oversupply has cropped up, Saudi Arabia and other countries that preferred to produce less simply cut back. Now, however, that solution does not seem promising. For the present, the Saudis have made clear that they do not plan to reduce production from the current record level of 10.3 million barrels a day, until agreement is reached on prices. More importantly, the demand for OPEC oil may remain low enough to prevent the Saudis from absorbing all the needed cutback, particularly if Iran and Iraq succeed in raising production, limited during their war.

Although some rebound from current depressed levels is anticipated, analysts expect virtually all growth in world needs to be met by non-oil forms of energy and non-OPEC oil sources. In 1979, OPEC supplied 32 million barrels per day of oil — 48 percent of world consumption of 66 million barrels per day. This was 22.5 percent of total world energy use, which was the equivalent of 142 million barrels of oil per day. A recent study by Exxon Corporation predicts that in 1990, OPEC will need to produce only 30 million barrels a day, although Saudi Arabia and some other members will have increased their productive capacity. The 1990 OPEC oil will account for 43 percent of total world oil supplies and only 17 percent of energy supplies — percentages that will continue to fall at least until the year 2000, Exxon said.

Catch-22 for Consumers

Some experts believe that part of the reasoning that led Saudi Arabia, which has the largest reserves, to champion OPEC price moderation is based on recognition that the more prices are raised now, the smaller the market for OPEC oil and the lower the price several decades hence.

In theory, a cartel needs to control only the last barrel of oil required by consumers to exercise substantial influence on prices. In practice, exerting the cartel's power becomes more difficult as its share of the market declines, because marginal producers in the cartel must be willing to accept much larger swings in their output. Even if they are willing to manage output more closely, imposing prices could be more difficult. "OPEC has never been able to produce a shock in the absence of a shortage," noted an oil company official in London. "They have jacked their prices up significantly [only] when market forces have permitted it."

But while optimism among oil analysts is the highest in years, they remain acutely aware that the political risks remain undiminished. Just four years ago, for example, analysts were also predicting a rosy oil future. After the fall of the Shah and the war between Iran and Iraq, world prices more than doubled.

Under any circumstances, OPEC members will continue to be the largest producer bloc. Using that leverage, they can capitalize on any favorable turn in demand or supply. Indeed, the margin of extra productive capacity that produced today's falling open market prices is probably only slightly more than one million barrels per day. Oil markets are not in a glut, but there is still a fragile balance, Ulf Lantzke, executive director of the International Energy Agency, said in London last week. In the best of conditions, oil markets could remain relatively stable until about 1985.

In addition, studies such as Exxon's are not entirely cheery. They assume that oil prices will continue to rise somewhat faster than general inflation rates. Without such an assumption, conservation would drop, demand would grow and production of non-OPEC oil and other energy forms would diminish. The oil price assumptions also lead to lower economic growth forecasts, which also means less oil consumption. Thus, for consumers, the Catch-22 is that the comforting oil outlook depends on high prices.

Experts are also not convinced that the extensive conservation now widely visible will prove enduring. Last year, the Western countries and Japan reduced their demand for oil by 7.5 percent. In the past, however, the conservation gains that followed oil price shocks were partially dissipated once a pattern of more gradual increases resumed. More moderate oil price increases also would likely mean more rapid economic growth, which in turn brings more use of oil. "I don't really know what demand is doing," said Paul Frankel, a London consultant. "I am doubtful about these fantastic figures."

Such are the uncertainties facing the 13 OPEC members as they prepare for their meeting in Geneva. The odds in energy circles are that, given the unpleasantness for them of present oil prospects, they will take as little action as possible, offering more rhetoric than substantial change.

Springtime in Moscow Brings That Pepski Feeling

By SERGE SCHMEMANN

MOSCOW — Russians are wont to have a snatch of verse for most occasions, and when the first thunderstorms of spring swept over Moscow's cupolas and galvanized metal roofs a few days ago the obvious choice was Fyodor Tyutchev's "I love the thunderstorm in early May when, like a playful child, spring's first thunderclap rumbles in the light blue sky. . . ."

With the first storms, at long last, came the first warm days. Their delay may have caused some anxiety among agronomists hard pressed to improve on last year's poor grain harvest, but older folk were hardly surprised. After all, St. Evdokia's day, on March 14, had been cold and nasty and tradition holds that unless chickens can drink from thawing puddles that day, spring will come late.

Few Muscovites have the opportunity these days to monitor chickens in March, but even for them the end of the legendary Russian winter — a season that has foiled more than one invader — assumes a significance unknown to many in the West.

By American standards, the Russian spring is something of an esthetic disappointment. Instead of the prolonged explosion of blooming trees and flowers, spring at this latitude is largely a brief and muddy leap from winter to summer. But after many months of endless nights, sealed windows, cramped apartments, canned foods and layers of steamy clothes, it is a heady leap.

The only produce available for many months now, to all but the most privileged, has been progressively spongier and splotchier cabbages, potatoes, onions, beets and apples, sometimes supplemented for those with means by exorbitantly priced goods flown to Moscow in the suitcases of Georgian entrepreneurs.

Over the past two weeks, however, the first tender shoots of lettuce, basil, dill and dandelion greens made their debut at the *rynki*, or farmers'-markets. The prices were high — about 75 cents for a modest serving of greens — but trade was brisk. Soon the first wild strawberries will come, followed by succulent young potatoes, radishes, baby carrots, cucumbers and tomatoes.

By no coincidence, the end of winter is marked by a flurry of popular holidays. April 22, Lenin's birthday, has become the annual occasion for a nationwide spring cleaning. It's called a *subbotnik*, from the word for Saturday, and it's a day when everyone — laborers, students, intellectuals, professionals — donates a day of free labor to clear away the debris of winter from courtyards, sidewalks, parks, squares and boulevards, to repaint benches and fences and to turn the hardened soil.

Then, of course, came May Day, with Politburo members lining up atop Lenin's mausoleum on Red Square while a sea of workers flowed past below carrying paper flowers, balloons and propaganda slogans. Victory Day followed on May 9, the anniversary of the surrender of Nazi Germany, as veterans poured into the streets, weighed down by medals and campaign ribbons, to relive old battles and to search out old battle comrades. In Gorky Park and on Sverdlov Square facing the Bolshoi Theater, thousands gathered under signs identifying their former units, graying survivors of a war whose memories and legends remain a profound theme of Soviet life.

For all their popularity and hoopla, however, the contemporary holidays have failed to edge out Easter, the premier festival of ancient Russia. It came on April 26 this year, unheralded in any official newspaper. And in a remarkable demonstration of the tenacity of old traditions and beliefs, thousands packed Moscow's churches for midnight services. On Easter Sunday, in a custom rapidly gaining currency throughout the land, hundreds of thousands of Muscovites — believers, atheists, young and old — visited the capital's cemeteries to spend the day at the graves of parents, friends or favorite poets.

These were the formal rites of Soviet spring. Then there were the rituals of love. The effects of spring on lovers are fairly well documented, but in Moscow the issue goes somewhat beyond the seasonal shifts in a young man's fancy.

In winter, most of Moscow's young lovers labor under difficult constraints. With housing chronically short, the average one- or two-bedroom apartment is likely to be packed by a variety of parents, grandparents and country kin. There simply is no place to go — even the dark entryways and stairwells to which most trysting is restricted must often be shared with young bucks working on a bottle of vodka.

The Kvas Generation

Finally spring arrived and they all — lovers, vodka, grannies and infants — emptied out onto Moscow's spacious courtyards, river banks, the tree-lined malls of the Tsvetnoy Boulevard, Gorky Park and scores of other Moscow parks and squares.

And in the evenings, which these days last well past 9 P.M., there were the more intimate and forested corners of the parks or the isolated stretches under the walls of the old Novospassky Monastery for young lovers to make up for the deprivations of winter.

As Muscovites emerged in droves to imbibe the warm sun, the city seemed to follow them. Suddenly the *kvas* tanks were back on the streets, dispensing the sour brew of fermented bread to passers-by from a communal glass. Three-kopek soda dispensers were recharged and the stands selling Pepsi, Fanta (no longer a fad and, at 40 kopeks, a bit pricey) and delicious Soviet ice cream were reopened.

The outdoor cafes along the broad Kalinin Prospekt set up their bright umbrellas. Excursion boats began anew to ply the Moscow River under the ramparts of the Kremlin and the rowboats multiplied in the ponds of Gorky Park.

For the swelling number of Muscovites fortunate and affluent enough to have a dacha, or country home, the thaw often meant the annual bout with blisters, aching backs and mosquito-bite swollen faces.

Under the Soviet system, the dacha is not simply a bourgeois indulgence; for all except the highest officials, it is a plot of land that the *dachnik* is obligated to cultivate.

And so the first wave of *dachniki* fanned out on the suburban trains, lines of city slickers in clean high boots carrying crates of seedlings purchased at the farmers' markets, to work manure into their plots and plant their salads, cucumbers, and berries and to dream of lazier days to come.

For that limited fraternity of Muscovites blessed with private cars, it has become common practice to store the prized machine for the winter. With spring, they too emerged, armed with wrenches and grease, while pedestrians raised their annual outcry as the little Moskviches and Shigulis took to the streets belching blue smoke, manned by drivers often rustier than their cars.

Freed of winter clothes and winter woes, Russians enjoy the warm weather in Red Square.

Sygma / Arthur Grace

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The Nation

In Summary

Secretary Richard S. Schweiker

On Social Security, A Plan to Touch The Untouchable

Whether it jumped or was pushed, the Reagan Administration has nevertheless done something no other Administration has dared to. Last week, perhaps for reasons of principle but certainly because of the requirements of budgetary practice, it proposed reducing Social Security benefits for everyone who enters the nation's old-age retirement system after Jan. 1.

Not only would these be the first important reductions in the 46 years since the program was adopted. They would be substantial — saving the Treasury and costing the pensioners $24 billion a year by mid-1986, by a combination of means. Those who retired at 62 instead of 65 would not get 80 percent of full benefits, but 55 percent. And for those who retired at 65 — "We will stand by the traditional age," Secretary of Health and Human Services Richard S. Schweiker declared in announcing the package — benefits would be smaller. That is because there would be only a partial adjustment for inflation in calculating initial benefits for new recipients.

That was not a point Mr. Schweiker emphasized. Nor did he or other officials dwell on the fact that more than 70 percent of new retirees are under 65, and that many of them are unskilled or sickly. Instead, he stressed that the current penalty on income earned by Social Security recipients would be eliminated, as Ronald Reagan promised in his 1980 Presidential campaign. As also promised, cost-of-living increases for current and future recipients would be preserved.

Democrats were angry, many echoing House Speaker Thomas P. O'Neill Jr.'s denunciation of the Reagan plan as a "breach of faith." But the anger was mostly over the means. No one disputes that something has to be done; without Congressional action, the old-age trust fund could be exhausted by fall of next year.

That something will be done was acknowledged in Congress itself last week, by the conference committee that resolved the differences between House and Senate versions of the 1982 budget. Though no specific cuts were earmarked — at this stage in the Congressional budget process, only general spending ceilings are set — it was agreed that Social Security outlays would have to be reduced by $4.5 billion. How is left to Social Security subcommittees, where the Reagan proposals have not yet been discussed.

List of Victims In Atlanta Grows

Whether 17-year-old William Barrett was a victim last week of the killer or killers responsible for Atlanta's awful string of murders was not known. The critical facts, however, were only too clear. He is the 27th black youth known to have died in Atlanta in similar circumstances in two years, and authorities seem little closer to unraveling the pattern.

Only two of the victims have been girls. Like 18 of the 26 young people before him, William Barrett died of asphyxiation. As in most of the other cases, there was little evidence of struggle. More recent victims have been found partly clothed, and in the Chatahoochee River. Mr. Barrett was found fully dressed, and along Atlanta's Interstate 20. The key difference was a grisly one — puncture wounds in the abdomen, inflicted after death.

At week's end, the special Atlanta-based police task force remained hopeful that the Barrett case might provide a break in the chain. (Specialists from celebrated investigations elsewhere, including Inspector Joseph Borrelli of the New York City Police Department, second in charge of the inquiry into the "Son of Sam" murders there, have been called in to help.) Mr. Barrett's body had been found just as he was reported missing. As police official James Stanley put it the day his body was found, "This is the first body we've found this soon. If we can retrace his steps without people having a chance to see it on TV it will give us a better feel." Local television broadcast Mr. Barrett's photograph; in the past, police requests to withhold composite pictures of people wanted for questioning were honored.

Back to the Country But Not to the Land

Along with an accounting of the population's vital statistics, the 1980 census provided a striking portrait of the United States as a country in motion. According to recently released data and independent analyses of what the numbers mean, the population of rural areas grew faster than that of metropolitan areas for the first time since the census of 1820.

Much of the rural growth took place in the South and Far West. In many instances, the migrants were moving to take better-paying jobs created as office parks and industrial developments mushroomed near interstate highways. Altogether, 868,000 new manufacturing jobs were created in rural areas over the last decade, almost none of them in and around big cities. A Kansas official, for instance, noted that of new industry setting up shop in his state, between 60 and 70 percent of the facilities located in towns of fewer than 50,000 people.

But fewer and fewer people were heading for the wide open spaces with farmer's coveralls in their kit bags. In 1940, 30 million Americans lived on farms; according to the census, the total was down to 6 million and much of the decline was in the Middle West.

Feds Get the Drop On Arms Shipment

An apparent plot to fly a zig-zag route around a United Nations arms embargo failed to get off the ground last week; instead, it ended in what Federal authorities called one of the largest weapons busts ever. Six men were arrested at the Houston Intercontinental Airport, charged with attempting to illegally export to South Africa thousands of rounds of ammunition and some 1,400 military weapons, including more than 1,100 M-16 rifles and 100 grenade launchers.

Officials said the suspects, two dealers from London who had come to the United States to shop for munitions and four crewmen of a Boeing 707 chartered from an Austrian airline, were carrying falsified State Department export licenses. It was the suspects' bad luck, it seems, that a former Border Patrol agent now in the arms business heard about the phony documents several weeks ago and tipped off the Customs Service.

What followed was an elaborate setup. An undercover agent drove a truck loaded with crated weapons down from a Colt factory in Connecticut. Two dozen agents, some of them disguised as ground crewmen, were scattered around the Houston flight line when time came to move in for the sting. Bail was set at $3.8 million.

The Day They Raided Aeroflot

It might not have been a "criminal, barbarous act," as a spokesman for the Soviet Union's Washington embassy claimed, when Federal agents delayed the takeoff of a Soviet airliner last week to suddenly seize some electronic cargo. But unless the Administration was attempting to make a diplomatic point — and the White House denied that was the case — it did appear to be a case of overkill by the United States Customs Service. Except for minor discrepancies, the electronic gear's paperwork was in order.

A Customs aide explained that the agency stopped and searched the Aeroflot jet, bound for Moscow from Dulles International Airport, outside Washington, after receiving a warning from a confidential source "that the flight carried certain high-technology, defense-related items." Customs agents, accompanied by Federal Bureau of Investigation agents, confiscated electronic circuit boards, commonly used aircraft navigation equipment and commercial devices used to measure radiation.

The Soviet embassy's checklist of outrages protested that Federal agents had emptied the cockpit "by rough force" and "grossly violated" the rights of traveling embassy staff members by slicing open their luggage. Washington said none of that was so. William T. Archey, acting commissioner of the customs agency, insisted that the "inspection" had been "handled in a professional way," and that Washington didn't owe anybody an apology. The impounded cargo, he said, would be returned after the paperwork is tidied up.

Caroline Rand Herron and Michael Wright

A Correction

An article on public transportation in The Week in Review of May 10 contained a typographical error that overstated the prospective percentage increase in fares in the Cleveland area. Officials estimate that the fares could rise as much as 150 percent.

Schweiker Launched Full Debate Last Week on Salvaging Retirement Fund

Something and/or Someone Must Give — and Very Soon

By WARREN WEAVER Jr.

WASHINGTON — Representative James M. Shannon was anxious that no one misinterpret his vote on a relatively modest adjustment in Social Security spending. "This should not indicate to anybody," the Massachusetts Democrat told a House subcommittee last week, "that I am going to go along with what the President proposed yesterday. I don't like his changes and I don't intend to support them."

Mr. Shannon is 29 years old, and only in his second term. But he is experienced enough to know that to cut Social Security benefits 10 percent now and by 25 percent in the next century will provoke a major political struggle. It will match the President against the Congress, retired people against working people and social engineers against conservative economists. At stake is the solvency of the enormous Social Security system. Directly involved is nearly everyone in the country who works or used to.

The facts are simple; the conflicts they trigger are not. Established in 1935 to provide supplemental benefits to retirees' savings and private pensions, the nation's self-supporting old-age trust fund was sweetened by successive Congresses while the demographics and the economy of the country were changing. Now, as many Americans have come to believe that Social Security alone should provide enough to live on, the system is beset by crisis.

Over the next five years or so, it needs as much as $100 billion in new income to meet its obligations. Farther ahead looms a potentially much larger shortage, starting about 2010, when members of the post-World War II "baby boom" begin retiring. At the moment, benefits to 36 million people are being paid out of current payroll revenues, collected at ever increasing rates. By the year 2030, the worker-retiree ratio will shrink to 3 to 1, and unless something is done, the tax burden will be insupportable.

The White House proposal is dramatic, but it represents only one approach. Others, for the shorter term and the long, have been proposed in the House and Senate. Here is how they compare.

The Administration. Given the demographics, all realistic plans represent a balance between changing the way benefits are paid for and changing — that is, lowering — the benefits themselves. The White House would shore up the system by the latter means, through disincentives to early retirement and through cuts in full benefits.

While Secretary of Health and Human Services Richard S. Schweiker contended last week that the Administration changes would "put Social Security back on sound financial ground indefinitely," critics were already pointing out holes. The Administration calculates that the cuts in benefits it is proposing would gain the system about $18.5 billion a year for the next 75 years. Whether this would prove adequate in a period when millions more beneficiaries must be supported by millions fewer workers depends on levels of unemployment, inflation and productivity 30 years and more in the future, which are very difficult to predict.

The White House is banking on its sweeteners — principally the promise of a rate reduction and elimination of the retirement earnings test — to prevail. If they do, the system will have a measure of fiscal stability it has lacked, but it will have been materially altered. Paying full benefits irrespective of earned income will have transformed Social Security into an annuity payable at age 65, rather than an retirement income supplement.

The House. The House Social Security subcommittee and its chairman, Representative J. J. Pickle of Texas, take a radically different approach. Mr. Pickle would attempt something the founders of the system would have abhorred — paying some Social Security benefits out of general tax revenues, rather than the system's levies alone.

The Pickle bill, only minor features of which have come before the subcommittee so far, would raise only slightly more money over the long haul — about $19 billion a year on the average for 75 years — the new Reagan proposals. But it would allocate to half the money in the Medicare trust fund to the Social Security fund, using general fund revenues to make up the Medicare difference. This would produce nearly $90 billion more in revenue between now and 1986, to bridge the immediate crisis.

In a move likely to be even more politically unpopular, Mr. Pickle would propose raising the age at which full Social Security benefits become available from 65 to 68, as well as lowering the current benefit rates for early retirees. This would save the system about as much money long-range as the infusion of general fund revenues.

The Senate. So far, the Senate has concentrated on the short range. Still, it too has hit on one of Social Security's broader questions — fairness.

Ten days ago, in the course of its debate on the 1982 budget, the Senate voted to reduce the annual cost-of-living adjustment for Social Security benefits from the inflation level set by the Consumer Price Index to the annual rate of increase in wages, which is generally lower. Such a move would save the retirement system nearly $8 billion in the next fiscal year and a good deal more later. Though the Senate proposal was dropped in last week's approval of the outline of the 1982 Federal budget, the issues of linkage between workers' and retirees' raises and of current beneficiaries' expectations will not go away.

By Congressional standards, there is not much time left to solve the short-term difficulties of the system. With the retirement fund heading for exhaustion as soon as 1982, both houses must complete action by the end of this year or risk severe restrictions early in a year in which most of their members must seek re-election.

For the long term, there is that perennial question: Will Congress apply more than a Band-aid? A look at the record of the last major reorganization proposal is instructive. In 1977, with bankruptcy of the fund predicted for 1979, President Carter proposed only modest increases in the payroll tax, and only for alternate nonelection years. He also proposed a trigger mechanism that would give the Social Security system transfusions of Treasury funds in times of high unemployment. Congress enacted the higher payroll rates that now obtain, and rejected the trigger. Funding for Social Security with general funds, many members felt, would taint an earned benefit with the flavor of welfare. But then, had the trigger passed, today's crisis would be far less acute.

Deferring the golden years

Monthly Social Security benefits for workers

Earnings category	Present law	Reagan proposal
Retire at age 62 (January 1982)		
Low	$247.60	$163.90
Average	372.80	246.80
Maximum	469.60	310.50
Retire at age 65 (January 1982)		
Low	$355.30	$355.30
Average	535.40	535.40
Maximum	679.30	679.30
Retire at age 62 (January 1987)		
Low	$384.40	$225.20
Average	580.70	348.30
Maximum	755.60	430.00
Retire at age 65 (January 1987)		
Low	$477.10	$447.40
Average	719.00	691.90
Maximum	942.80	860.30

Note: Low equals annual income of $6,968 in 1981; average equals annual income of $13,783; maximum equals annual income of $29,700. Figures will rise in subsequent years.
Assumptions are that worker reaches the exact age shown in January, that worker entered covered employment in 1956 and worked steadily thereafter and that future earnings for retirement in January 1987 follow trend under intermediate assumptions.

Senator Edward M. Kennedy

Gamma-Liaison/Leif Skoog

Kennedy Still Running Against the Tide

By B. DRUMMOND AYRES Jr.

WASHINGTON — During his unsuccessful run for the Presidency, Senator Edward M. Kennedy frequently told voters, "Sometimes it is necessary to sail against the wind, but we must keep the rudder true." He is sticking by his word. While other Democratic voices seem muted or tremulous, the Massachusetts Senator is holding to a liberal course with the doggedness that kept him in the race against Jimmy Carter long after it was hopeless.

Mr. Kennedy says that much of Mr. Reagan's program of budget and tax cuts is no more than "jelly-bean economics" that will hurt the poor. He was working last week in Congress to thwart it, fretting that the Administration "too often seems to content with old injustices" and charging that it is "wrong on El Salvador, wrong on nuclear arms control, wrong on human rights and wrong on arms sales to Saudi Arabia."

What is Mr. Kennedy up to?

For one thing, he is running again, this time for a fourth six-year term in the Senate. For another, he appears to be hedging some bets against a time when the country might tack back to the left and he just might try again to win the Presidency. And finally, associates say, he clearly believes his aphorism about the rudder.

Some in Washington, including bemused Kennedy friends, say that he is mired in the 1960's style that helped defeat him in 1980. More than once it has been suggested that his incessant drumming against the new Administration is but another example of an inability to produce fresh political ideas, to catch the political temper of the times.

And indeed, much of the Senator's rhetoric and many of his counterproposals sound like echoes, particularly from his campaign against Jimmy Carter. He talks of cutting tobacco subsidies instead of health programs, calls for tax breaks for the poor instead of breaks for oil companies and demands more funds for solar research instead of development of the MX missile.

Neither the similarity of the rhetoric nor the repetition of proposals troubles him. "When I look at what is happening in domestic as well as foreign policy," he recently told a labor rally, "I'm more convinced than ever of the value of our cause and the campaign we made together last year. In 1980, we may not have been successful. But we were right."

The Senator is disturbed that so few of his fellow Democrats have joined him in his anti-Reagan assault. Several times recently he has chided them for their reticence. He declared last week while opposing passage of the Reagan Administration's much-reduced 1982 budget resolution: "There are those who suggest that no matter what the merits of our case, we should not resist the conservative tide. They suggest, in effect, that we try to ride the tide ourselves — or at least wait for a better political time to speak. As Democrats we have always been, and we must always be, more than warmed-over Republicans."

Mr. Kennedy contends that while Democrats today need not stick with unrestrained budgets and old programs, they nevertheless must retain and aggressively espouse old Democratic values. "Now, as much as any time in my public life, I am proud to be a Democrat," he thundered a few weeks ago at a party rally in St. Paul. "It is essential," he added, "for Democrats in 1981 not to be defensive."

Marching on '84

Will he still be on the offensive come 1984? By now the Senator has heard the question so often that the answer is standard. He replies that he has "every intention" of remaining active in the Senate and in his party. "Beyond that," he adds, his face without expression, "I really haven't any plans."

Nevertheless, he seems to be keeping his options alive. He played a key role in the postelection reorganizing of the Democratic National Committee, whose deliberations frequently affect primary and convention procedures. He has established a political action committee called The Fund for a Democratic Majority, whose stated purpose is to raise money to aid the party in the 1982 elections. Such committees also give their founders an excuse to hold rallies around the country and their staffs to build bridges that might prove useful on any future political travels. (John B. Anderson, the unsuccessful Independent candidate of 1980, formed his own such group last week.) The Senator also has traded position as ranking minority member on the Senate Judiciary Committee for the ranking minority ch on the Senate Labor and Human Resources Comm tee, which President Reagan's budget-cutt proposals have made a legislative hotspot. Over past few days the Senator, through persistent lobb ing and maneuvering, managed singlehandedly to up action on several key Administration bills aim at consolidating Federal programs and shifting th administration out of Washington and to the states

Mr. Kennedy emerged from the 1980 Democra convention with a campaign debt of almost $2 m lion. He has cut that in half through a series of fu raising rallies and dinners; a recent round on t West Coast was good for more than $35,000.

As for the Senator's 1982 reelection effort in Mas chusetts, no opponent has yet signed up to r against him. The National Conservative Political A tion Committee, which contributed significantly the defeat of a number of Congressional liberals la year, is threatening to make Mr. Kennedy one of major 1982 targets.

However, most political professionals think t committee, in the end, will shy away from the cost taking on a hardcharging liberal in one of the cou try's most liberal states.

Whatever the case, the Senator is taking changes. Although he has never before been se ously threatened in a Massachusetts election and h been more conscientious than many other legislato about keeping his homestate political fences in go repair, he is obviously aware that his humiliatio last year by Jimmy Carter left an appearance of vu nerability and that some of the electorate still fee he has mismanaged his personal life.

So, fully 16 months before the election, he is cam paigning hard, popping in and out of Massachuset with increasing frequency. In contrast to the impre sion he left at the start of his campaign against M Carter, he seems to relish the prospect of this battl "This New Right says that I will be the Number On target of their negativism," he said as he opened h campaign in Boston a couple of weeks ago. "Well l me say to them," he continued, his voice rising wit anger, "this is one target that will fight back."

هكذا من الأصل

The Economy

Which Way Now for The French Economy

By PAUL LEWIS

PARIS — With characteristic impulsiveness, the French business community and financial markets greeted François Mitterrand's election last Sunday as next President of France as a dire setback for the French economy. But the outburst of Gallic gloom seems premature and, in the event, may prove unwarranted.

Last week, the Bourse collapsed, the franc was sold, and French savers rushed into gold. Suddenly a huge question mark was seen over what had been considered one of Europe's strongest and most promising economies with a heavy investment in the high technology industries of the future. "The optimism over France in the 1980's has evaporated," said J. Paul Horne, Paris-based European analyst for Smith Barney, Harris Upham & Company.

Yet whatever the pledges and promises Mr. Mitterrand and his associates have made on their way to the Elysée, they may find, when they take office, that their freedom of action is severely constrained. It is hemmed in by the balance of political forces, by the realities of the French economy, by their own cautious temperament and, not least, by the conservative instincts of the French people.

In ending 23 years of right-wing Gaullist rule, Mr. Mitterrand has certainly opened a new chapter in his country's history, but whether that chapter will mark a fundamental revamping of French industry and finance remains uncertain.

Taken at face value, Mr. Mitterrand's economic program implies a radical departure not just from the policies President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing has followed, but also from those that nearly all Western industrial countries have embraced as they struggled to rebuild their prosperity in the stagflation of the 1980's.

Elsewhere governments are fighting inflation, moderating government's claims on the economy, and trying to save imported oil. By contrast, the French Socialists say they will move in exactly the opposite direction with a plan for solving the country's economic difficulties that relies on a mixture of old-fashioned Keynesian pump-priming, Marxist dogma and wholesale nationalization.

Just as France broke with recent political trends in the West last Sunday by voting Left instead of Right, it is now proposing to experiment with an alternative "social democratic" answer to the world economic predicament, in place of the "monetarist" prescriptions being tried elsewhere. As Michel Rocard, the Socialist Party's second-in-command said on Sunday night, "François Mitterrand's victory is a sign of hope not just for France but for millions in other countries suffering from unjust economic policies."

Demand is to be stimulated immediately by raising the minimum wage, increasing family allowances and creating 220,000 new public sector jobs.

At the same time, the new Government is committed to increasing dramatically its control over the economy through a nationalization plan far more extensive than that put in place by the Popular Front in 1936. Its measures, if carried out, would bring another million workers onto the state payroll and make it master of companies with sales exceeding $50 billion.

As the plan has it, France's remaining private banks and insurance companies, including the holding companies of banks like Suez, Parisbas and Banque Rothschild are to be taken over, to give the Government complete control over the financial sector and enable it to direct the supply of credit.

The list of industrial companies to be nationalized includes two subsidaries of foreign groups, the Roussel Uclaf pharmaceutical company controlled by Hoechst of West Germany and ITT-France, whose importance has been reduced now that it has quit the telephone sector; CII-Honeywell Bull, the computer maker 47 percent-owned by Honeywell; Dassault, maker of the Mirage fighter; Rhône-Poulenc, the troubled chemical and textile company; USINOR and SACILOR, two virtually bankrupt steelmakers; and five of the companies spearheading France's drive in advanced industries — St.-Gobain-Pont-à-Mousson, Matra, Compagnie Générale d'Electricité and Thomson-Brandt, all heavily engaged in advanced electronics and computers, and part of Creusot-Loire, which builds nuclear power stations.

François Mitterrand casts his vote.

Agence France Press

The Socialists also have vowed to increase the Government's holding in the two state-controlled oil companies, Compagnie Française des Petroles and Elf-Acquitaine, take a stake in Peugeot-Citroën, the automobile maker, and give local authorities control over private water utilities.

The object of these nationalizations, according to Michel Charzat, the Socialist Party Secretary, is "not so much dogma but to create a piloting instrument." The groups would be restructured into more coherent units with only one or two companies in each sector. Management would supposedly be free of political control.

The Socialists also promise a new tax on private capital to reduce the inequalities of wealth, which are probably more glaring in France than in any other European country. And in a bid for the country's "green" vote, a useful 4 percent of the electorate, Mr. Mitterrand has promised to re-examine France's ambitious nuclear power program, which was intended to halve the country's oil import requirements by the end of the decade.

Markets panicked last week because they assumed all this might really happen. Money fled the country on fears that a jacked up minimum wage will produce a general wage explosion, pushing up inflation and forcing devaluation of the franc later this year and tighter exchange controls.

The Bourse, or stock exchange, collapsed because investors feared the Socialists will used their tighter grip over industry to halt the painful process of restructuring begun under President Giscard d'Estaing to preserve jobs. Competitiveness will slip, it is feared, and eventually the Government will be forced to retreat into protectionism.

Yet much of the panic is certainly premature. Mr. Mitterrand does not yet have the votes in Parliament to even get his budget adopted, much less nationalize French companies or change tax rates. This is why he plans new Parliamentary elections for June.

The Socialists may pick up some extra seats then, particularly from the Communists who did relatively badly in the Presidential race, but there is no prospect of their winning an overall majority. Crucial for the future of the party's economic reforms will be who they pick as allies in what is bound to be a coalition government.

The President-elect has already said he will not bring Communists into the French Government. But even if he relies on them for Parliamentary support, the Communists are bound to press him to implement the whole economic program in return. On the other hand, if the Socialists ally with the small centrist parties that once supported President Giscard d'Estaing, they will be asked to water down their economic plans considerably.

A third possibility is that the Giscardians and their neo-Gaullist allies will retain control of the Parliament. In this case, France is probably heading for a constitutional crisis as its elected President clashes openly with its elected Parliament. This may damage investor confidence, but while the political sparks fly, the Mitterrand program will remain in the freezer.

Another reason why last week's panic may prove overdone lies in the personality of Mr. Mitterrand and those around him.

The new President is essentially a cautious man, a man of deals and compromises who won his spurs in the kaleidoscopic political climate of the Fourth Republic, when Governments changed like traffic lights and everything was negotiable.

His closest associates include Jacques Delors, an experienced civil servant who has worked in the French Central Bank, and Claude Cheysoson, a member of the Common Market Executive Commission in Brussels. Both are expected to get high appointments in his first Government. Neither is a radical, and both know that the party's economic manifesto threatens to make its rule harder rather than easier.

Nor would nationalization, with "full and fair" compensation, come cheap. Last week, for instance, the stock market valued St. Gobain alone at just under $1 billion.

Indeed, the history of the Socialists' economic program — as well as the curiously calm attitude taken by businessmen and bankers whose enterprises are actually the targets for nationalization — suggest that blueprint may never be fully implemented.

The program and the nationalization list are the same as those agreed to in 1972 when the Socialists made an alliance with the Communists, a pact that came unstuck at the 1978 Parliamentary elections. Resurrecting it for the Presidential elections, Mr. Mitterrand clearly hoped to again attract Communist support. He was also morally obliged to run on it after defeating an attempt to oust him as party leader last year by Mr. Rocard and a group of Young Turks who consider the nationalization plan outdated.

Throughout the campaign the President-elect played down the more radical aspects and on several occasions qualified the nationalization plan by saying it would happen only "when the economic conditions are right."

Many Socialists say openly that the nationalization plan has become outdated. After all, they argue, the face of French industry has changed a lot since 1972, given the seven years of restructuring and reshaping by President Giscard d'Estaing to prepare it for the more difficult world markets of the 1980's and 1990's. Then, France had not made its big push into high-technology industries. Now, it has.

During the election campaign, private bankers and industrialists, taking their cue from Mr. Mitterrand, seemed careful to avoid inflaming political passions by openly attacking the Socialist's nationalization proposals.

The presidents of the industrial companies on the target list have been conspicuously silent. In the banking sector, Jean-Maxi me Lévêque, president of the privately owned Crédit Commercial de France, has been running a one-man advertising campaign against the nationalization plan, which he calls "an irreparable error." But significantly, the Rothschild family and top management at the big privately owned investment banks, like Suez and Parisbas, have been invisible and inaudible.

Privately, some of these executives argue that the President-elect's commitment to nationalization is uncertain and that anything said in public would make it harder for him to compromise.

As a practical matter, few would object to nationalizing France's staggering steel industry, which the Government has already bought several times over with grants and loans. Likewise, there would little opposition to the Government taking over deeply troubled Rhône-Poulenc. And in banking, many say privately that the Left may need at least one sacrificial lamb. The favorite candidate is either Suez or Paribas. Buying either one would also give the Government some big shareholdings in other target companies.

Some Candidates For Nationalization Under Mitterrand

Company and products	1980 Sales (Millions of Francs)	Employees
Cie. Gen. d'Electricite *Electrical products*	45,782	180,000
CII-Honeywell Bull *Computers*	6,294	20,267
Dassault** *Aircraft*	19,000*	15,560*
ITT-France *Electronics*	3,879*	14,500*
Matra *Aerospace*	2,903*	5,100*
Pechiney *Aluminum, chemicals*	38,111	99,000
Peugeot *Automotive*	32,846*	63,527*
Rhône-Poulenc *Chemicals, textiles*	30,199	95,000
Roussel Uclaf *Pharmaceuticals*	5,300	17,000
Saint-Gobain *Glass, computers, diversified*	43,489	164,467
Thomson-Brandt *Electrical products*	22,300	82,500
Usinor *Steel*	17,000*	34,238*

* France only ** Figures are provisional.

THE WEEK IN BUSINESS

The money supply increased by $3.1 billion in the first week of May, the Federal Reserve said. The gain was less than many economists had expected and as a result, short-term interest rates receded and bond prices gained. Earlier in the week, the prime rate went to 19½ percent at major banks, up from 19 percent. The stock market plunged on the prime rate increase but gained ground throughout the week on hopes that the interest-rate surge was over. The Dow Jones industrial average, rallying Friday, closed at 985.95, with a net gain of 9.55 on the week.

Caldwell

Ford Motor sees some light at the end of the tunnel. Philip H. Caldwell, chairman and chief executive, said at the annual meeting in Detroit last week that the company should approach the break-even point in the current quarter. This would follow a year and a half of heavy losses. Mr. Caldwell did not, however, predict any profit for the company soon. In 1980, Ford lost $1.5 billion. In the first 10 days of May, Ford posted a 22.5 percent gain and Chrysler a 38.9 percent increase in auto sales from the depressed sales period a year ago. General Motors recorded a 2.3 percent drop.

A budget proposal close to what President Reagan had asked was approved by Senate and House conferees. Easy approval is now seen in both Houses. The $695.5 billion budget for fiscal 1982 projects a $37.6 billion deficit. The conferees did not accept all of the President's proposal to trim Social Security benefits. As for taxes, the White House signaled that it might be prepared to compromise on some details.

Industrial output rose four-tenths of 1 percent in April, the Federal reserve reported. The advance came on the strength of increased auto production and despite the coal mine strike.

Retail sales fell 1 percent in April, the Commerce Department reported. It was the first decrease in 11 months.

U.S. Steel raised prices, effective in June, by 8 percent on bar products to 9.7 percent on sheet steel. Jones & Laughlin and National followed, as did Bethlehem, but with lower increases than U.S. Steel's.

Many oil companies cut the price they will pay for domestic crude oil by $2 a barrel. The companies include Conoco, Texaco, Sun, Ashland and Standard of Ohio.

J-cars were priced at $6,966 by Chevrolet and $8,452 for the Pontiac version. The cars are G.M.'s answer to upscale Japanese imports.

M-G-M Film purchased United Artists, which financed the box-office disaster "Heaven's Gate," from Transamerica, film-industry sources reported. The price was understood to be $225 million to $250 million in cash. The purchase gives M-G-M a huge distribution network.

The Allied Corporation said it was purchasing Bunker Ramo for $55 a share, or $358 million in cash and securities.

Two huge Canadian real estate companies, Cadillac Fairview and Bramalea, are holding preliminary merger talks. The two have combined assets of about $3.7 billion (Canadian).

International Harvester will sell its solar turbine division to Caterpillar for $505 million in cash. Proceeds will help Harvester reduce its heavy bank debt.

I.T.T.'s Continental Baking engaged in anticompetitive acts in the baking business, an administrative judge at the Federal Trade Commission ruled. He recommended divestiture. Separately, I.T.T. reported a 50 percent profit decline in the first quarter, compared with the first quarter a year ago.

Homestake Mining tripled the estimate of its gold strike in California to 3.2 million ounces. At current prices, the strike would be worth more than $1.5 billion.

The New York Stock Exchange

MOST ACTIVE STOCKS WEEK ENDED MAY 15, 1981
(Consolidated)

Company	Sales	Last	Net Chng
IBM	2,865,300	56⅜	− 1½
Sony Cp	2,801,600	23½	+ 3⅞
Sears	2,730,500	20¼	+ 1⅜
ATT	2,710,700	58	+ 2⅞
Fed N M	2,262,800	9½	...
Conoco	2,046,900	54½	− 2⅛
Citi Svc	1,866,800	47¼	+ 3
Exxon	1,866,800	64½	− 2
Am Air	1,765,500	19⅞	+ 2⅝
TW Cp	1,711,900	24¼	+ ⅝
Coastal	1,684,600	42⅛	+ 8⅛
G Mot	1,402,200	54	+ 1⅜
Int TT	1,392,700	32½	− ⅛
NLT	1,384,000	33	− 1⅞
Lockhd	1,313,600	39	+ 6

MARKET DIARY	Last Week	Prev. Week
Advances	1,083	600
Declines	813	1,333
Total Issues	2,132	2,145
New Highs	105	48
New Lows	96	118

VOLUME (4 P M New York Close)	Last Week	Year To Date
Total Sales	208,801,120	4,548,342,553
Same Per. 1980	177,156,600	4,089,746,537

WEEK'S MARKET AVERAGES

	High	Low	Last	Net Change
New York Stock Exchange				
Indust	88.89	87.22	88.89	−0.02
Transp	77.21	74.54	77.14	+0.95
Utils	38.96	37.82	38.96	+1.21
Finance	74.67	72.69	74.67	+1.33
Composite	76.54	74.91	76.54	+0.41
Standard & Poor's				
400 Indust	150.7	145.8	149.4	+0.13
20 Transp	24.8	23.5	24.6	+0.31
40 Utils	51.4	49.2	51.1	+1.53
40 Financial	14.5	14.0	14.5	+0.30
500 Stocks	133.2	126.7	132.1	+0.51
Dow Jones				
30 Indust	990.0	956.6	985.9	+9.55
20 Transp	428.2	404.8	425.8	+7.40
15 Utils	109.7	104.8	108.9	+3.35
65 Combo	385.5	369.3	383.5	+5.86

The American Stock Exchange

MOST ACTIVE STOCKS WEEK ENDED MAY 15, 1981
(Consolidated)

Company	Sales	Last	Net Chng
Hudson Bay	2,440,300	30	+ 4
GlfCda	1,569,600	23¾	+ 1½
HouOTr	864,400	28⅛	− 3¾
DorGas	521,600	23⅝	+ ⅞
Datapd	468,700	30⅝	− 3⅞
OzarkA	463,100	10¼	+ ¼
RangrO	449,000	13⅞	+ ½
Kirby	317,400	31⅜	+ 3⅜
TubMx	314,800	6⅞	...
TexAir	306,300	12¼	− ¼

MARKET DIARY	Last Week	Prev. Week
Advances	379	281
Declines	400	525
Total Issues	931	935
New Highs	56	39
New Lows	42	44

VOLUME (4 P.M. New York Close)	Last Week	Year To Date
Total Sales	27,869,590	533,351,110
Same Per. 1980	16,174,380	580,719,410

Photos: Richard Nowitz

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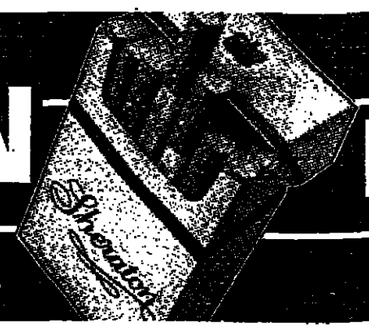

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Honor Revisited

Save some time today for the review of the hostage affair in The Times's Magazine. As Wordsworth said of a higher form of writing, it "takes its origin from emotion recollected in tranquillity." Whatever you felt and were made to feel during those 444 days, did you understand the half of it?

Even familiar facts gain clarity in this narrative: Of course the Shah could have been treated in other places. Of course those students never meant to hold the embassy so long. Of course the President calculated the politics of every move. And so, of course, did his campaign rivals and the Iranian mullahs and moderns battling over the fruits of a revolution.

There's no point ruining a good yarn by summarizing here all its findings and tantalizing holes. Reading this retrospective, without howling mobs on the screen and yellow ribbons in the trees, is its own reward. It suggests which are the really enduring questions.

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The main question, surely, forms in the title of The Times's tale: "America in Captivity." Who is it that took 225 million of us prisoner?

Those students held first 66, finally 52 Americans. And as John Kifner writes in the Magazine, they really were students who themselves became captives of their caper. Ayatollah Khomeini might have released the hostages with a word, but he was bound over to mullahs determined to exploit the affair to win control of Iran's government.

President Carter might have written off the hostages and attacked Iran, but not without risking its collapse or Soviet intervention. He might have led the nation to suffer the insult in quiet dignity — as it suffered North Korea's seizure of the Pueblo crew — until economic pressure could take effect. But Mr. Carter was the prisoner of opinion polls recording a hunger for strong leadership, and so he chained himself to the Rose Garden.

Television has been called our jailer, for counting off the nights of national shame and inventing programs, like "America Held Hostage." But the public sustained those television excitements with its response — far more intense than the response to much worse blackmail, like the oil embargo.

Who then took all America hostage? The inescapable conclusion is that Americans held themselves captive to the affair. Why?

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"Honor" may be the key. Recall Henry Kissinger invoking honor to demand more forceful action against radicals. Or Jimmy Carter finding honor in concern for the hostages' safety. Begin the tale in 1953, and support of the Shah is depicted as honorable. Tune in a generation later, and it can be made to appear dishonorable. Admitting the Shah to the United States seemed honorable to those who saw a fallen friend needing a place to die, dishonorable to those who saw an autocrat plotting to regain his throne.

Thus debated, honor is a function of time and place. And when nations explode with emotion about their honor, be assured that more than one episode sticks in the craw. The hostage affair caught America still reeling from Vietnam and, soon, Afghanistan, too. It caught Iran in mid-revolution, with choices it has failed to resolve for centuries.

Where questions of honor can so dominate politics, invariably there exists a sense of vulnerability, even weakness. A truly confident America could have seen the affair not as a challenge to honor but to conflicting interests: fidelity to an old ally versus relations with the new Iran; the safety of the hostages versus the principle of their immunity. In its fitful way, the Carter Administration served all these interests. But it was too weak to prevent the hostage seizure's becoming a metaphor for American decline.

Weary of constraints on their power and assaults on their motives, Americans yearned for once to be innocent victims — and took themselves captive. How remarkable then, that they finally wound up accepting, even cheering, not honorable vengeance but an ambiguous accommodation of interests. That, too, may be a metaphor, for new confidence and self-respect.

Ages of Violence

The world is sick, sick, sick. — Anna Pietrangelo, who lives in Rome, near St. Peter's Square.

What's going on in the world? Where are all these crazy people coming from? What has caused the moral decay? — David Scott, a Milwaukee mechanic.

It is the age of violence, and now the violence is reaching into the highest levels. — Elie Wiesel, the author and teacher.

It was a common reaction as people around the world absorbed the tragedy in Rome: what a terrible time we live in, what a uniquely evil time. It is an understandable reaction. Disconnected violence, after so much of it, can seem quite as horrifying as war. But there is a danger of making such violence seem still worse by magnifying it out of perspective.

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Society is infused with the vain idea that now is best, or worst, or most important. If medieval society was geocentric, believing that all else revolved around the earth, we might be called neocentric — obsessed with now. Certainly there were fast runners through past history — but none who could approach 3 minutes 48 seconds. Certainly there were assassins and terrorists in times past, but surely none to match the impact of those in the grim present.

It is a vanity that denies us the slim comfort of history. The pendulum of violence swings to mysterious rhythms, but swing it does. Consider the plots and deaths of the 1580's in Europe . . . the bombs and goons and Molly Maguires of America a century ago . . . the explosive years before World War I.

Did lunacy reach some new plateau with the attack on Ronald Reagan so soon after he took office? In 1933, a 5-foot 1-inch bricklayer named Joseph Zangara shot at President-elect Roosevelt but hit Chicago Mayor Anton Cermak instead. "I do not hate Mr. Roosevelt personally," he said. "I hate all Presidents, no matter from what country they come, and I hate all officials and everybody who is rich."

Has some new threshold of violence been crossed with an attack on so innocent or spiritual a figure as the Pope? In 1898, the Empress Elizabeth of Austria, gentle patron of poets, was stabbed to death by an Italian anarchist; he sought a symbolic blow at the ruling class everywhere.

We know these things and yet it is still easy to slip into neocentric vanity, compounded by the novelty of technology that did not infect history. Television, people say, is an instrument of contagion. Why, just look at what Mehmet Ali Agca did after his arrest in Rome. Far from Northern Ireland, he started a hunger strike. Television, it is said, puts ideas in people's minds; jet travel makes them easier to carry out.

Maybe so, but there were no planes or cameras in 1610 to abet red-haired François Ravaillac, his mind "filled with wild and superstitious notions," when he killed Henry IV of France with a thrust to the heart. Lunatics, terrorists — all speak and act in the idiom of their time.

So does the public, with or without television. No king was ever mourned more widely in France than Henry IV, a historian writes, citing an eyewitness: "The village poor massed on the highways, stunned, haggard, arms crossed, telling people passing of the disastrous news . . . finally disbanding like sheep without a shepherd."

In 1981, the tragedy is great, but not greater. And it is, finally, mitigated by grace; for hundreds of millions, the shepherd has survived.

New York in Delicate Balance

The dizzying contrast between Mayor Koch's prediction of a $240 million surplus in this year's budget and New York City's fiscal condition only six years ago justifies a touch of glee in City Hall these days. But it also should prompt some more cautious questions: What does so rapid a turnaround really say about the city's economy? And what is the long-term prospect for the city's finances?

When Mayor Koch brought his ebullience into City Hall in 1978, New York was still feeling the effects of the extraordinary brush with bankruptcy three years before. State, city, union and civic leaders found that they could do politically heroic things under the clear threat of disaster.

Few besides the Mayor himself thought that New Yorkers could be made to accept the drastic cuts in services that the budget required. But the Mayor won acceptance for less service and a great deal more physical deterioration. He was able, uncannily, to separate himself from these deteriorations. He marketed firmness as his political virtue and even while vacillating on some major issues, he has adhered to a sound principle: only economic solvency can support welfare and charity.

Still, Mr. Koch had a lot going for him. Aid that was wheedled or extorted from Albany and Washington helped. Even more important was the business expansion that flooded vacant office space and stimulated new construction, especially in Manhattan. Up went sales, business and income tax revenues. The weakness of the dollar and the relative stability of America brought in added planeloads of foreign investors and tourists.

And there precisely lies the reason for caution. Short-term revival based for the most part on service industries does not necessarily lead to long-term fiscal health. Manufacturing shows little growth and the basic problem remains: How large a population can be sustained by service employment alone?

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Evidence of the restraints on New York's recovery lies all about. The public transport system is decaying. The third water tunnel cannot be completed. Rental apartments are not being built. The commercial waterfront of Manhattan is in tatters. And where the economy does produce jobs, the poorest New Yorkers cannot qualify.

Moreover, Mr. Koch now faces a sterner test. If the fear of insolvency created unity, a budget surplus stimulates pent-up demands for the excess funds. He is right to set as his spending priorities the services most necessary to sustain economic expansion.

What he understands all too well, we suspect, is that the business cycle that turned up while he was holding spending down could well turn down again. A glut of new office space can cause unemployment in the construction trades; the current boom can cause prices to rise above those of other cities.

So the lesson of the surplus is both gratifying and sobering. It reflects a combination of discipline and good fortune, both of which will long remain necessary.

Letters

The Social Security System Under Assault

To the Editor:

Social Security covers most of the population and provides the most reliable system insuring against loss of income from the major hazards of modern economic life — death of a wage-earning parent or spouse or job loss due to age or disability. It provides benefits fully indexed against inflation.

In contrast, private pensions cover less than half the private work force. They and state and local government retirement programs pay low benefits (averaging below the Social Security average), and then only to a minority of participants; they provide little or no benefits to survivors. They do not index benefits fully — if at all. Many are in precarious financial shape. These second-rate programs cost the U.S. Treasury $15 billion last year in lost taxes.

Social Security's current financial problems result primarily from its reliance upon the payroll tax, coupled with high unemployment. Funding problems can be solved with modest devices — such as those proposed by Representative Conable, ranking Republican on the House Ways and Means Committee.

Under the guise of rescuing Social Security, the Reagan Administration proposes radical changes to: cut the benefits of all future retirees, slash the income of those who have no real choice but to "retire" before age 65, provide a $6.5-billion gift to a comparative handful aged 65 to 69 by ending the retirement test but prevent many truly unemployable disabled persons from obtaining benefit eligibility.

Social Security benefits now replace, on the average, only 42 percent of pre-retirement income. President Reagan would cut the benefits of future retirees by 10 percent. This translates into even greater benefit inadequacy, especially for elderly widows; one in 10 of that group already exists below the poverty line.

Current law enables covered employees to retire at ages 62 to 64 — with decreased benefits, designed to equal full benefits for those retiring at 65. The President proposes to cut early retirement benefits drastically (from 80 percent of full benefits to 55 for those retiring at age 62), supposedly to encourage people to keep working until age 65. For most, this is not a voluntary choice. Rather, ill health, unemployment, obsolescent skills, discrimination, employers seeking health-insurance savings and high general unemployment *force* people into early "retirement." Thus, whatever savings occur would result from the lower benefits, and very little from later retirement.

In contrast, the Reagan proposals would scrap the "retirement test." Under present arrangement, people aged 65 to 72 may earn up to $5,500 a year without losing any benefits (in 1982 that changes to $6,000 for those aged 65 to 69). Above that amount, $2 earned reduces benefits by $1. Advertised as an inducement to stay at work, the change's only certain outcome would be to confer benefits upon people already earning over $10,000. The resulting $6.5 billion in benefits would go to only one out of seven in that age group — the healthiest, the m skilled, the highest earners; an o use for scarce funds. The rich get t carrot and the poor get the stick.

Only the most seriously disabled many of them literally dying — qual for Social Security Disability Ins ance. The Administration propo hurdles and delays that would victi ize those who suffer extensive uns ployment, typically the unskilled, w do the nation's most dangerous wo and women, whose family duties of interfere with steady emloyment.

The Reagan proposals are adv tised as necessary to save cost-of-l ing adjustments (COLA), which under attack as unduly favoring r rees (scheduled for an 11.2 percent crease this year) over working peo (who averaged 8 percent last yea But the average employed pers with much higher income, obtains lar increases roughly three times w COLA grants Social Security benef aries. Moreover, COLA undere mates the costs of medical care heating, which the elderly use m heavily than the general population.

Apparently some politicians do know about, or disbelieve, two rec national polls in which the majo said they would willingly pay hig payroll taxes for better Social Secu benefits.

MERTON C. BERNSTI
St. Louis, May 14, 1

The writer, Coles Professor of Law Washington University in St. Lo and author of "The Future of Priv Pensions," recently served as a te nical consultant to the White Ho Conference on Aging.

Second Thoughts On Free Enterprise

To the Editor:

I am surprised that little comment has been made about the Reagan Administration's request of the Japanese Government to limit the export of Japanese cars to the United States.

The auto industries of all major European countries have also been faced by dropping sales, in part due to inroads made by Japanese car manufacturers. Yet in Britain, for example, where the auto industry is in worse straits than it is in the U.S., calls for import restrictions have been rejected by successive governments, even the union-backed Labor Party, as being contrary to the spirit of free enterprise.

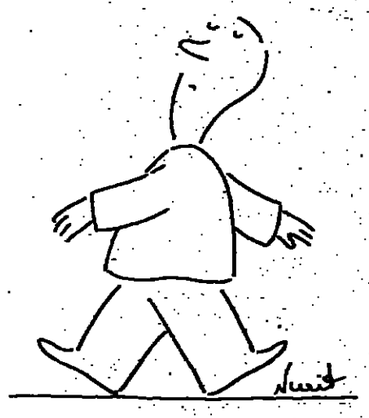
Why is it that the strongest proponent of the free-enterprise system, the Reagan Administration, uses its muscle to prevent the Japanese from pursuing the exact same system? Is this what we call nationalism — the suppression of all ideals if they are contrary to the national interest, even if these are the ideals on which our society is supposedly built?

NICK BAMFORTH
New York, May 12, 1981

The Triumph of Cognitive Dissonance

To the Editor:

Cognitive dissonance, which is the belief in two or more mutually exclusive ideas, is not unusual. What is less



common is a political philosophy based on such logical contradictions. Today, American conservatives seem to believe that:

• In technology, America is falling behind the rest of the world; funding for education and scientific resea should be cut.

• Government should stay out peoples' private lives; what is nee is a constitutional amendment pro iting abortion.

• Federal spending causes infla because it is wasteful and ineffici military spending should be increas

• The military cannot keep enou trained, dedicated people in serv resume the draft (see also priv lives, above).

• The free market should determ the worthiness of any product or se ice; curtail Japanese imports.

• America needs efficient transp tation; subsidize Lockheed and Ch ler. Cancel Conrail.

Most serious is the belief that way to reduce the likelihood of nuc war is to build more nuclear weap I realize that the republic in wh logic rules has yet to be founde hope that the republic in which illo rules is not upon us. One concer have is whether, like the village Vietnam, America will be destroye order to be saved.

JOSEPH WALI
Philadelphia, May 11,

Ulster's Majority-by-Gerrymander

To the Editor:

I must take exception to a portion of your May 6 editorial "If Mrs. Thatcher Were Anwar Sadat."

In one paragraph central to the theme of the editorial, pointing to the inability of the British Government to address the grievances which perpetuate the existence of terrorist groups like the I.R.A., you state:

"Power remains in the hands of an unyielding Protestant majority, whose leaders in 1914 preferred mutiny against the Crown to home rule in a united, predominately Catholic Ireland. After partition in 1921, Protestant diehards shaped a politics that kept Catholics out of office, and they have since refused all rational power sharing."

While agreeing with the spirit of this passage, I feel you have inadvertently given an impression of a situation which is not borne out by the facts.

In 1914, there was no Protestant majority, as there was no Northern Ireland. There was only a province called Ulster, which, although possessing the largest concentration of Protestant-Unionists, claimed a clear Catholic-Republican majority. It was not until 1921 and the British Government of Ireland Act, which resulted in the partition of Ulster, that the Unionist forces could claim a majority in that quasi-province now known as Northern Ireland.

This misstatement, while seemingly trivial, reinforces the faulty notion that the Unionists were always a majority within the province, and a minority only within the whole of Ireland. It reinforces the notion that all they did was to democratically dissociate their province from the rest of the country to maintain their base of power.

However, this was accomplished by separating six of Ulster's nine counties into a new, Unionist-Protestant province, Northern Ireland. Blatant, simple gerrymandering on a grand scale.

There is no reasonable legal justification for the existence of this "bastard daughter" of the British Empire, except in the minds of some intransigent Ulster Unionists and somewhere in the statute books of the British Parliament — the same Parliament that Northern Ireland Secretary Humphrey Atkins promises will bring a "democratic solution" to the 800-year-old problem.

PETER K. FALLON
Baldwin, L.I., May 8, 1981

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To the Editor:

While Anthony Lewis is correct in his remark that the Marxist ideology of the Provisional I.R.A. is probably not attractive to Irish-Americans or the Massachusetts Legislature [column May 10], he has missed the point of its role, and he has fallen into the British trap by viewing it as merely a group of terrorists and into the American trap by Red-baiting.

Without a committed group, social conflicts fizzle quickly; the majority chooses comfort over challenge. Visualize the fast-waning concern for liberalism and civil rights in our own country as the ravages of inflation threaten the amenities of the Great Society.

Irish-Americans, having achieved prosperity and power, tend to forget their own history of oppression. Would Mr. Lewis have written his article if I.R.A. actions did not keep the Irish question alive in world consciousness? Without the courageous act of Mr. Sands and the I.R.A., the issue could simmer for 800 more years on the back burner of international affairs. Ireland is not at the crossroads of world economic or political concerns.

The complex nature of this problem should not be dismissed in anti-Communist rhetoric but should be viewed in the wider contexts of European socialism, class and racial conflicts, radical Catholic politics, international partition, *et al.* Mr. Lewis should read "Das Kapital" (i.e., Vol. 1 sec. 25) and elsewhere to discover that Marx was well aware of the Irish question and that he considered the 1867 Fenian uprising as economically derived from what was even then a long history of British abuse.

The reduction of the conflict to religious lines and its contraction to recent history reflects the myopia of American political analysis. Mr. Lewis's derisive statements about Mr. Sands are ludicrous. There is no romantic mist surrounding this death; there are only centuries of clear, cold tragedy.

Can I not counter the 1977 news item Mr. Lewis quotes with one concerning the shooting of Bernadette Devlin and her husband at home in front of their children? This situation portends more bloodletting; the mistakes of the past will reappear in future vengeance. Mr. Lewis has only served to perpetuate the misunderstanding and the violence.

CHRISTOPHER A. NOLAN 3D
New York, May 10, 1981

Amtrak Need Not Be Doomed

To the Editor:

It now appears certain that the Pr dent's proposed budget cuts for Amt can be sold to Congress. It is also creasingly evident that another must be found to save nationwide service and hence save a progress and substantial public investment over $250 million in new equipment p chased by Amtrak for Western serv By not supporting this previous inv ment, the Administration is letting A trak fall victim to the now-traditio short-term, loosely planned metho Federal commitments.

There are alternatives that fit in the President's own "business is be orientation. Amtrak's budget inclu payments to private railroads for us their tracks. Virtually all routes o side the Amtrak-owned Northeast c ridor are run over private tracks America's railroads were given cre or tax incentives, perhaps they coul induced to (a) work on capital-p provement projects and (b) let Amt continue operation over their tracks without the costly fees.

If both areas were emphasized, would get continually improving p senger service and a reversal of deterioration of the nation's rail s tem. Another alternative could b joint Federal and private impro ment program which allows for con ued passenger service.

Suggesting alternatives will m likely fall on closed minds at the Wh House. We are dealing with a pu service which is essential, progr sive, gaining in economic viability ridership, energy-efficient and, course, fun. These qualifications, h ever, lose importance in the new ministration's goals as they lack rect and short-term profits to the po ically powerful business elite t rides first-class on President Reaga train of ill-conceived, simplistic e nomic thought.

PETER A. LIEBOW
Mt. Kisco, N.Y., May 5, 1

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ABROAD AT HOME

What Kind Of Country Are We?

By Anthony Lewis

Secretary of State Haig had a closed meeting last week with the House Foreign Affairs Committee, a general discussion of policy. In the course of it there was an extraordinarily revealing exchange.

Haig was explaining the Reagan Administration's plan to resume arms aid to the right-wing military Government of Argentina. The United States, he said, had shared values with Argentina: a compatibility of views.

Sometime later Representative Gerry Studds, Democrat of Massachusetts, asked the Secretary what values he thought we shared with the Argentine regime except for opposition to Communism. For several minutes, in emotional tones, Haig denounced those — presumably including Studds — who did not understand how Communism was advancing in our hemisphere.

The Congressman said he noted the comments but still would like an answer to his question: What values do we share with the Argentine Government? According to two persons who were present, Haig replied: "A belief in God."

Could he have meant the God of Torquemada? Of the Cossacks who terrorized Jews? Of Julius Streicher? For in the last five years Argentina, under its military regime, has experienced anti-Semitism so widespread and brutal that it cannot be a secret to anyone who cares. In the words of Jacobo Timerman, "nothing equal to it has taken place in the Western world since 1945."

Timerman, who was a leading Buenos Aires editor and publisher until his detention and torture by Argentine military units, describes in his just-published book what it was like to be a Jew in those circumstances. He heard the Nazi talk, the theories of Jewish conspiracy. He was taunted as a Jew. He felt in his torturers "a gut excitement, the sense of one's entire being abandoned to hatred."

And Timerman is not the only first-hand witness who has described the anti-Semitism at work in Argentina. In a country where most political expression is banned, anti-Semitic magazines are freely sold. The swastika appears on the walls of prison interrogation rooms.

Is it possible that Alexander Haig is unaware of those facts? After Haig's answer about a shared belief in God, Congressman Studds said he thought Jacobo Timerman would be surprised. Haig replied that Timerman was not the only expert on the subject.

Haig's remarks showed at the least an incredible insensitivity to the fact and meaning of anti-Semitism — and to the terrible danger for everyone, Jew and non-Jew, when it appears in so morbid a form in a supposedly civilized country.

There is a question here, too, for the American Jewish community. Is it going to sit quietly by while a high official of its Government says we share values — "a belief in God" — with a regime under which violent anti-Semitism has been practiced?

In Argentina many Jewish community leaders thought it best not to protest too loudly, not to rock the boat. That troubled Jacobo Timerman more than anything. When he was visited by Yigal Allon of Israel, he writes, "I told him that I had not been humiliated by torture, by electric shocks on my genitals, but had been profoundly humiliated by the silent complicity of Jewish leaders."

The Under Secretary of State for Security Assistance, former Senator James Buckley, urged the Foreign Affairs Committee successfully not to demand some Argentine steps toward decency before resuming arms aid. He assured the committee that the Argentine Government was not involved in anti-Semitic acts. Is the American Jewish community going to accept such statements, such insults to common intelligence, in silence?

But of course it is not just a Jewish question. Over the last five years thousands of Argentines of all faiths — the estimates run from 5,000 to 15,000 and more — have "disappeared." They were kidnapped by armed military men. Sometimes their bodies turned up, hacked to pieces or burned. More often they were simply never seen again. And no one with the least knowledge of the situation doubts that official military units were responsible.

Nor is it by any means a question limited to Argentina. The Reagan Administration is now considering the recumption of arms sales to the Government of Guatemala that in some ways make Argentina's look moderate. Amnesty International estimates that murder squads under direct Guatemalan Government control have carried out more than 3,000 political killings in the last two years. The Christian Democratic Party has had 76 of its leaders assassinated in the last 10 months.

The question is one of our own soul. Are things at such a point that we Americans must enlist torturers and murderers as our allies and proclaim their values, their God, as ours? Can we conceivably believe that embracing them as our own will strengthen our influence in this hemisphere? How must we appear to our most important Latin neighbors, Mexico and Venezuela? How must we appear to ourselves? What kind of country are we?

A Year After the Miami Riot, Embers Still Glow

By Bruce Porter and Marvin Dunn

It was about 5 P.M. a year ago today when black youths in the Liberty City section of Miami began hurling rocks at cars along 62d Street. By midnight, eight whites had been beaten and stoned to death. Nine blacks also died in two subsequent days of looting and burning. Property damage amounted to some $80 million.

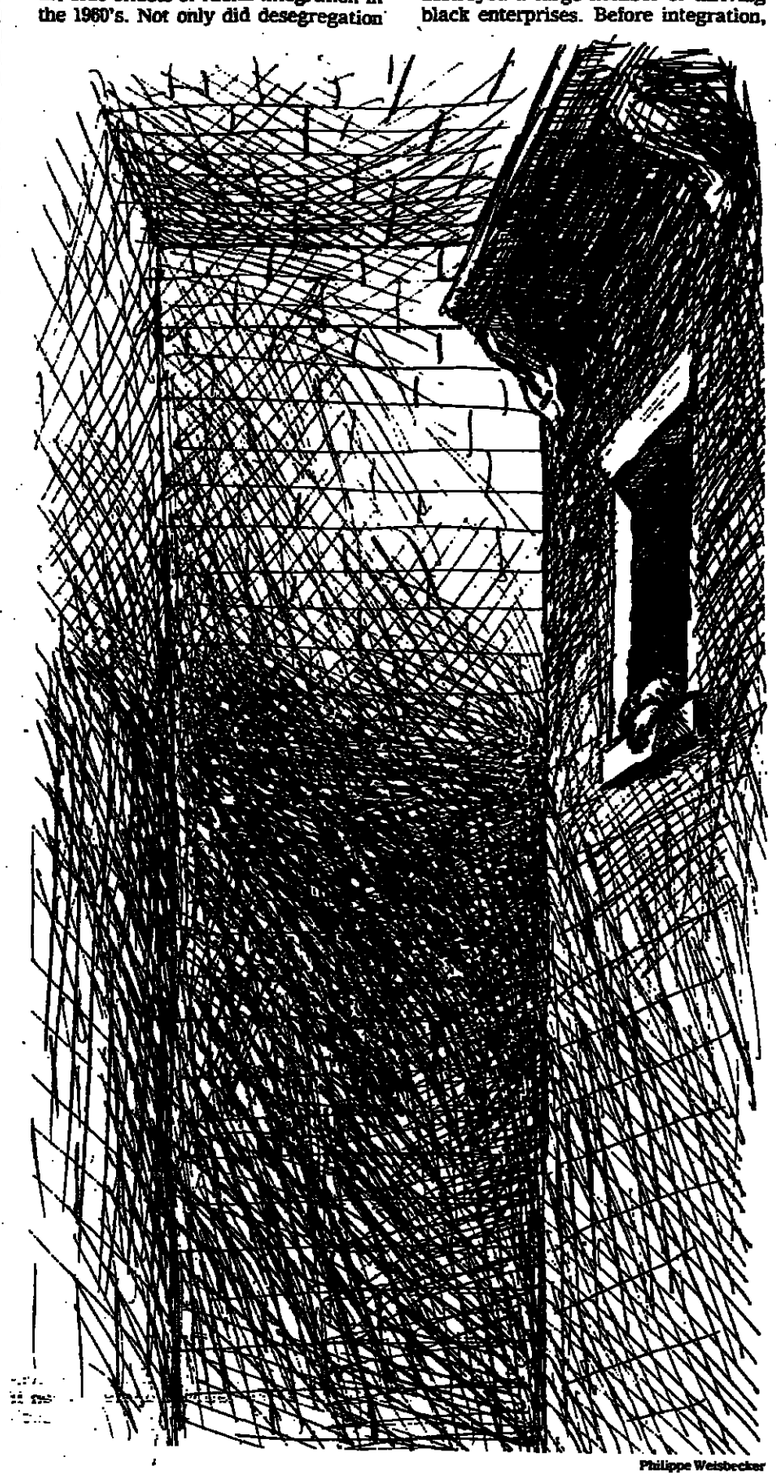
The "McDuffie riot" was ignited by the acquittal of four white Dade County policemen in the beating death five months earlier of a black insurance agent, Arthur McDuffie, who had been stopped for speeding on his motorcycle. But riots have underlying causes as well as precipitating events. Miami was not "caused" by the McDuffie verdict any more than Watts was caused by the arrest of a black youth for running a red light. What, then, caused the Miami riot?

In 1960's studies of urban disorders, it was often noted that poverty alone does not make people riot. If it did, American cities would be in turmoil every day. In a survey done for The National Advisory Commission on Civil Disorders — the Kerner Commission — the Institute for Social Research at the University of Michigan distinguished between rebellions and riots: In rebellions, people seek to destroy the system; in riots, they seek to gain entrance to the system, from which they feel excluded. The Institute reported in 1968: "One is led to conclude that the continued exclusion of Negroes from American economic and social life is the fundamental cause of riots."

Blacks in Miami, aside from being badly off in terms of unemployment, educational attainment, and family disintegration, have been excluded from the system in two important ways. First, they do not have adequate representation in government because both Miami and Dade County elect public officials at-large. This means black candidates must run citywide or countywide, where they constitute 25 and 17 percent of the populations respectively, rather than from specific districts where presumably they would constitute 100 percent. Second, there is nearly a total absence of significant black business and professional life in Miami. Blacks, for instance, own only two clothing stores, both looted in the riot, and one hardware store. According to the county's planning department, 82 percent of the black businesses are run solely by their owners, and between 1972 and 1977 their average gross revenue actually went down, in spite of rampant inflation, from $52,000 to $44,000.

As for professionals, the Dade County office of black affairs lists only 32 doctors, 18 dentists, and 57 lawyers — for a black population of more than 280,000! By comparison, Cleveland, a much more severely distressed city, with only 250,000 blacks, has twice as many doctors, three times the dentists, and nearly five times the number of lawyers.

One reason for this lag has to do with the side-effects of racial integration in the 1960's. Not only did desegregation work to isolate the poor, in that it allowed middle-class blacks to flee to their own suburban enclaves, but also it destroyed a large number of thriving black enterprises. Before integration, black businesses had a virtually captive clientele: Blacks could not so much as ride the elevators at Burdine's, Miami's biggest department store. When the racial barriers went down, blacks poured into the white stores, restaurants, hotels — devastating the black-run economy almost overnight. Overtown, a section once called the "Harlem of the South," used to play host to Sarah Vaughan and Duke Ellington; the dining room of its Sir John Hotel provided linen tablecloths and silver. Today, Overtown is a ghost city: Its stores are abandoned, its streets populated by junkies and stray dogs.



Philippe Weisbecker

Integration brought similar strains to other cities, North and South, but in Miami there was a significant difference. Just as blacks were groping out of their forced isolation, in came hundreds of thousands of Cuban and other Hispanic immigrants, many of whom were white middle-class people disguised as members of a minority group only by their foreign language. They displaced blacks from many lower-skilled jobs. From 1968 to 1978, for instance, the percentage of blacks holding jobs as machine operators dropped from 10.3 percent of the black population to 2.2 percent; conversely, the number of unskilled laborers rose from 12.4 percent of the black workforce to 25 percent. It was as if the engine of social progress had been thrown into reverse.

Even more devastating was the speed with which Hispanics shouldered aside the existing black-owned businesses. A study at Florida International University showed that in 1960 blacks owned 25 percent of Miami's gasoline stations. By 1979, this was down to 9 percent, while the Hispanic-owned stations increased from 12 to 18 percent. Blacks were particularly galled because much of the capital needed by the new immigrants came from the Federal Government. Of the $100.5 million lent in Dade County by the Small Business Administration from 1968 through 1979, $47.3 million went to Hispanics, $46.8 to whites, $6.4 to blacks. While Dade's black population is about 50 percent that of the Hispanics', blacks got only 13.6 percent as much money.

When Miami blacks rioted last May, it was whites, not Hispanics, who were the principal target. But if a black depression continues to be the reverse side of a Hispanic economic boom, future outbursts could turn in a different direction.

Bruce Porter, who directs Brooklyn College's journalism program, is co-author (with Robert Curvin) of "Blackout Looting." Marvin Dunn is associate professor of community psychology at Florida International University. This article is adapted from a forthcoming report on the May 1980 Miami riot, done at the request of the Ford Foundation.

Reforming the Marines

By William S. Lind

WASHINGTON — A 1976 Brookings Institution study described the Marine Corps as "a force in search of a mission" — an accurate description, at that time. United States defense policy was focused on Europe, an area dominated by large-scale land armies where the Marines could make little contribution.

But today we have a mission in search of the Marine Corps.

The mission is protecting United States friends and interests in the third world — the Persian Gulf in particular. We have formed a Rapid Deployment Force for that mission, but the Force is a military "Potemkin Village," a hodgepodge of Army, Marine, and Air Force units torn by interservice rivalries — a defeat waiting to happen.

If we give the third-world mission to the Marines, we solve two problems. We give the Marines a valid *raison d'être*, and we provide the type of force that the mission requires: strategically mobile, cohesive, and — most importantly — one that lives on ships. As our somewhat reluctant Gulf allies repeatedly tell us, they would welcome the Force to their neighborhood but they don't want it on their soil. The only other "real estate" is water. We could base Army units at sea, but this would make the Army just a second Marine Corps. Few military planners think we need two.

A growing number of defense officials, members of Congress, and military analysts would give the Rapid Deployment Force mission to the Marines. Few, however, seem to have taken the next step, that of addressing changes needed in the Marine Corps to make it effective in such a new mission. Some changes would be needed: Not only is much Marine equipment obsolete or simply worn out, the Marines' tactics (sometimes described as "Hey Diddle Diddle, Straight Up the Middle") are 60 years out of date. Sending today's Marines up against a couple of Soviet tank divisions in some sheikdom or even against the locals would be to invite disaster.

What exactly are those changes?

Current Marine tactics reflect a "firepower-and-attrition" style of warfare similar to that of the French in 1940. The object is to blow the enemy away, man by man, tank by tank; it is "body-count" warfare. This can work if we outnumber the enemy heavily, as in the past. But if we have to fight outnumbered, we need to fight "maneuver warfare," with tactics like those in the Nazis' Blitzkrieg. Here, the object is to avoid the enemy's strengths and to destroy, not his people and weapons, but his organizational and mental cohesion.

Today's Marine infantry is heavy infantry, too cumbersome to be agile and too slow-moving to fight enemy tank divisions in open country. The Marines need two types of forces: for difficult terrain, a true light infantry like the Nazis' mountain troops; for open country, mechanized forces built around armored cars, not tanks. The goal of both is similiar: improved tactical mobility, the key to maneuver warfare.

Today, the Marines have their very own air force, and should keep some of it. The Harrier, a fixed-wing attack plane that takes off and lands vertically and is unique to the Corps, is the ideal rapid-deployment airplane since it does not need airfields. The Marine Corps, however, doesn't need its own fighter aircraft, which duplicate what the Navy and the Air Force already provide.

New manpower policies, especially those designed to improve unit cohesion, should be introduced. No force can be expected to fight well if the company-level personnel turnover is 25 percent every three months, as it is in many Marine units today.

Marine schools' curricula should be completed revised. The schools at Quantico, Va., teach little military history and less military theory — the bases for understanding the art of war. They must become true military colleges, not just stay trade schools.

New equipment, such as a family of armored cars, modern air-defense weapons, and a rifle better than the fragile M-16 must be introduced.

These changes would give the Marine Corps a viable mission and the ability to carry it out. They would give the country an effective, cohesive Rapid Deployment Force. And they would enable the Marines to lead the way in the defense battle of the 1980's — not a struggle for bigger budgets but the battle for military reform.

William S. Lind is legislative assistant to Senator Gary Hart, Democrat of Colorado. This article is based on his chapter in "Reforming the Military," a study published by The Heritage Foundation, a public-policy institute.

A Hostage in America

By Cyrus Perse

The 15-month hostage crisis created difficult times, to put it mildly, for that group of Iranians in the United States who disapproved of hostage-taking by the militants at the United States Embassy in Teheran and who continued to wish for the early release of the Americans. The outpouring of mass emotion in America, however, made no distinction between this group and the vociferous one that supported the embassy militants, lumping together all Iranians and enveloping them indiscriminately in a blanket of hatred and reprisals.

My personal situation, I am happy to say, remained outwardly unaffected throughout. In fact, aside from a few "jokes" in various contexts, I encountered no particular problem.

Still, I wish to share what it means to have lived in America through the hostage crisis, to describe the the sheer weight of fear — and at times, yes, terror — that marked the nightmare.

As political opportunism and news-media hype fanned the worst instincts of a significant segment of the American population, I began to wonder: How can a people so educated be so manipulable? How can a people so sensible become so mindlessly irrational? How can a people so generous have such capacity for hatred? How can the land of opportunity turn into the land of confinement?

As a person who by inclination and training tends to think in "objective" terms, I had appropriate thoughts on all these questions. Hostage-taking, particularly of diplomatic personnel, violates all standards of international law and conduct. The American people, however educated, have experienced a series of frustrations in recent times, most notably in Korea and Vietnam. A "decline of American power and prestige" — whether real or imagined — preoccupies many informed Americans. Given the coalescence of certain social, political, and economic conditions, any type of mass behavior can take place. Appealing to "national interest," "national honor," and the like, a country's leaders are always in a position to manipulate public opinion and stir mass emotions.

Early on, I discovered not only that I could not sleep well but also that nothing offered any particular relief. I also began to wonder why I had difficulty digesting food. I ate less, and turned to antacids — but to no avail. It took months before a certain numbness set in and before my sleep pattern and metabolic processes resumed some semblance of normality.

As hope for negotiated release of the hostages was dashed time after time, the hostage crisis took on a cosmic dimension: Any tragic event anywhere in the world seemed to touch me personally, as it became an occasion for intense sorrow and grief. So I lamented all terrorist attacks, government brutality, nuclear accidents, natural disasters, famine, disease.

Some of the fear and terror I felt was no doubt baseless: It was an invention of my own mind. But this realization did not make the fear and terror any less real or any less painful — if anything, in fact, it was likely to aggravate matters in an escalating fashion. The mind, as we know, is a merciless jailer.

(At one point in the nightmare, Iran announced a new prime minister, and, defying all odds, his name resembled that of a close friend. I wondered: What gratuitous indignities must my friend experience?)

At times anger penetrated my fear and resignation. "I had as much to do with the hostage-taking as with the eruptions of Mount St. Helens," I heard myself protest. But the anger was instantly drowned in frustration, as I realized that there was no way that I could communicate that thought to the angry Americans. In their eyes, I was an Iranian, and was guilty by virtue of birth — the Anglo-American legal tradition be damned!

So, in a purely physical sense, I was, within limits, a free man. But in psychological reality, I was a hostage. And I remained a hostage until all the hostages came home — and perhaps I remain one now.

Cyrus Perse — this is a pseudonym — has lived, studied, and taught in the United States for 30 years.

WASHINGTON

On Talking To the Soviets

By James Reston

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., May 15 — Secretary General Kurt Waldheim of the United Nations is just back from Moscow, and so is the Soviet Ambassador to the U.N., Oleg Troyanovsky. They talk from different perspectives, but agree on at least one major impression: that the Soviet leaders are really serious about wanting to talk to the Reagan Administration about their differences.

Mr. Waldheim had a long conversation in the Kremlin with President Brezhnev, who spoke carefully from notes, and also with Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko, who has been around since the days of Franklin Roosevelt and now, in his seventies, is working on his ninth American President, Ronald Reagan. Both kept emphasizing to Mr. Waldheim the importance of starting a "dialogue" with Washington.

In a separate interview with Troyanovsky, who has been around here since his teens and who graduated from the Friends School in Washington when his father was at the Soviet Embassy in the capital, I heard the same argument this week: Moscow and Washington can't minimize or even understand their conflicts over Afghanistan, arms control, or the latest crisis between Israel and Syria in the Middle East unless they begin talking about them.

The Reagan Administration is cautious and even skeptical. In its present mood, it is inclined to think that anything Moscow wants must be wrong.

But although it doesn't agree with the apartheid policies of the South African Government, President Reagan talked in the White House this week with the South African Foreign Minister, Roelof Botha — who also met with Secretary of State Haig for three hours, and had a "talk" with Senator Charles Percy, chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, Senator John Tower, chairman of the Senate Armed Services Committee, and with President Reagan's favorite friend in the Senate, Paul Laxalt.

What's wrong with this? the White House asks. Why not talk to the South Africans? Talking is not agreeing, they say.

But somehow, the Reagan Administration has taken the position that talking to the Soviets is doing them a favor, and that they must change their policies before we will talk to them seriously.

The Reagan Administration has agreed, under considerable pressure from the Western allies, that it will enter into discussions with the Soviets on arms control — sometime — if Moscow indicates that it will get out of Afghanistan and stay out of Poland. But the allies have been telling Secretary Haig they think the way to get the Soviets out of Afghanistan and keep them out of Poland is to talk to them privately and discreetly ahead of time without insisting that they "shape up."

The Administration is undoubtedly right in refusing Mr. Brezhnev's suggestion of a "summit meeting" with the President to discuss these problems. Neither Mr. Reagan nor Mr. Brezhnev is well enough nor prepared enough for any such spectacular personal confrontation. But this was not what either Secretary Waldheim or Ambassador Troyanovsky seemed to be referring to: Mr. Brezhnev had indicated that he merely wanted a beginning of the process of exploration at the ambassadorial level with his ambassador in Washington, Anatoly Dobrynin, and later, here at the United Nations, a talk between Mr. Haig and Mr. Gromyko during the meeting of the U.N. General Assembly.

Secretary Waldheim was very careful to avoid saying what he thought should be done about all this. He explained to Mr. Brezhnev why he thought Washington was disturbed by Moscow's policy in Afghanistan and alarmed by the crisis in Poland. His responsibility as Secretary General of the U.N. is to maintain peace, under the most difficult circumstances, and to report his impression that the Soviets want to end the stalemate between Washington and Moscow and begin the process of negotiation.

The argument for beginning talks quietly at the ambassadorial level is fairly clear. It commits nobody. By sending Ambassador Habib to the Middle East to negotiate with the Israelis and the Syrians, Washington has restrained both at least temporarily from resolving their conflict by force of arms. Similarly, while the Polish crisis seems quiet for the moment, the really dangerous period is coming up when the Polish Communist Party meets this summer to decide how to deal with the labor leaders' challenge to the Polish Government.

Again, the problem of diplomacy is to gain time. And nobody here or in Washington pretends that a U.S.-Soviet "dialogue" will be easy. One is reminded of Adlai Stevenson's story of the difficulty of negotiating with the Soviets during the last war over the delivery of U.S. arms to the Soviet Union. Stevenson was then in the Navy Department and the Soviet representative was complaining that Washington was "behind" in delivering planes and tanks to Moscow. Stevenson countered by saying that Moscow was "behind" in defining precisely what weapons the Soviet Union wanted. Whereupon the Soviet diplomat, in one of the memorable phrases of the war, insisted: "I have not come here to discuss my behind but your behind."

So the future of U.S.-Soviet conversations, if any, will undoubtedly be difficult, but Moscow is at least insisting that they should begin.

Arts & Leisure

Neil Jenney— Elegance With a Political Twist

By HILTON KRAMER

BERKELEY, Calif.

In an art scene as fast paced and publicity conscious as the present one, where every micro-shift in style is closely monitored by cadres of knowledgeable curators, critics, dealers, collectors and cultural historians on the qui vive for any sign of a significant new talent or a promising trend, museum retrospectives tend to come early to certain artists. Neil Jenney's, for example, has just come at the age of 35. At the University Art Museum on the campus of the University of California, Mark Rosenthal has organized the first comprehensive survey of the painting and sculpture that Mr. Jenney has produced since 1967. It is a show that has much to tell us about the fate of art in a period that saw the radical styles generated by the counter-culture of the 60's swiftly succeeded by the very different artistic strategies of the 70's.

Mr. Jenney, who lives and works in New York, is probably best known for his participation in two widely disparate exhibitions at the Whitney Museum of American Art. One was the show called "Anti-Illusion: Procedures/Materials," which took place in 1969. The other was the more recent show of "New Image Painting" in 1978. The first of these, it will be recalled, sounded a vociferous note of rebellion against all the "polite" forms of art then deemed generally acceptable to established taste. The "new image" exhibition, on the other hand, proved to be more accommodating. Painting was once again upheld as the primary medium of artistic discourse — and painting, moreover, in which certain representational elements were again given an important place.

In bridging this transition from the anti-art conventions of the counter-culture to the more traditional strategies of

> 'He has produced an art that is a perfect analogue for much that is now observable in our culture outside the realm of art.'

New Image painting, Mr. Jenney is, indeed, a representative figure. Not the least interesting thing about his work is the way it attempts to preserve the ethos of the 60's counter-culture in paintings that otherwise eschew the bad manners and disruptive rhetoric of the anti-art tradition. Yet these paintings are now so elegant and accomplished, so entrenched in traditional modes of pictorial representation and so little dependent upon the "messages" they convey for their effect, that their attachment to a radical ethos strikes one at times as an irrelevant and receding piety. This, in turn, presents us with a conundrum, for Mr. Jenney has been insistent all along on the social mission of his art. He is the only artist I know of to have declared art itself to be, as he says, "a social science." This is not a credo easily ignored.

It may be, of course, that Mr. Jenney simply talks too much. He is certainly a very talky artist — quite the talkiest of his generation — and Mr. Rosenthal has therefore been obliged to give his utterances on art a prominent place in the catalogue of this exhibition. Normally, one would be inclined

Neil Jenney's "North America Abstracted"—"at once didactic, admonitory and allegorical"

to ignore these utterances, or at least to discount them in any consideration of the art, and let the pictorial images speak for themselves. But we are prevented from doing this, in Mr. Jenney's case, for the very good reason that the words have quite literally gotten into the pictures — or at least into the increasingly elaborate frames that the artist has declared to be an integral part of his pictures. The titles of Mr. Jenney's paintings — which he has insisted are "as important as the painting" itself — are conspicuously stenciled on the black frames that enclose them, and both the frames and the words containing them have gotten bigger and bigger as the pictorial images have grown proportionately smaller. In some of the most recent pictures — "American Urbania," for example, and "Melt Down Morning" (both 1975) — the words are just about equal to the pictorial images in the space they occupy, and so it is obviously impossible to discount them in coming to terms with the paintings themselves.

Let us go back, however, and retrace the course by which Mr. Jenney has arrived at this odd and quite interesting amalgam of words and pictures. He began, after all, as one of the wordless artists of the 60's, working mainly in a mode of three-dimensional construction we are obliged to call sculpture for lack of any better term to describe it. In the exhibition that Mr. Rosenthal has assembled in Berkeley, the first and least impressive section is devoted to these constructions. The earliest of them — the "Linear Pieces" of 1967 — are simply variations on the kind of Minimal art that was all the rage when Mr. Jenney arrived in New York (from Massachusetts) in 1966. The irregularities they introduced into the rigidities of the Minimal esthetic were clearly insufficient to make much of a difference, and so the modality of Minimalism was quickly abandoned in favor of a more aggressive mode of tableau construction in which benches, tables, lights and sundry other objects were combined in real, room-like space is to create a succession of sculptural environments. The materials were rough, drab and commonplace, and thus represented a break with the smooth surfaces and fabricated look of Minimal art, but the sense of scale and gesture was curiously familiar. It was the scale and gesture of Abstract Expressionism projected in three dimensions. This, too, proved to be a dead end. Sculpture was not to be Mr. Jenney's forte.

Words make their initial appearance in a wall construction called "The Press Piece" (1969). This is said to be the artist's last attempt at sculpture, but the conception is already more pictorial than sculptural. Five framed pages from The New York Daily News, all dealing with the success of the New York Mets, are lined up on a black shelf, while on another black shelf below, the word "americana," fragmented into separate syllables, is spelled out for us in red, white and blue neon tubing. "He wanted," writes Mr. Rosenthal, "some form of social content, in a fashion similar to Pop art," and Mr. Jenney has himself declared: "I think that the most profound art in American history is Pop art."

It was with this point of view that Mr. Jenney turned to painting in 1969, and it is in the presence of the paintings he has done since that time that we feel the real energy and momentum of this exhibition. These paintings are in two series. The earlier, larger pictures, painted in 1969-70, have brilliant, smeary, Color-field surfaces in which figures and other objects — fighter planes in "Them and Us," harnessed oxen in "Beasts and Burdens" — are drawn in a cartoon manner that clearly owes much to the Pop esthetic. They look a little like melt-down versions of Alex Katz's paintings of the 50's, and they are immensely seductive to the eye. The words of their titles are discreetly stenciled on their unobtrusive black frames.

The more recent pictures are mainly eccentrically shaped fragments of landscape subjects executed in a meticulously realistic style derived from 19th-century American landscape painting. The painting in these pictures is very accomplished — quite beautiful, in fact — and many of them have the haunted, romantic quality that is now very much prized in the work of those 19th-century artists who have lately been the subject of much attention and who have clearly served as Mr. Jenney's models. Yet something else is going on in these pictures. They are anything but a pius revival of a 19th-century style. Their pastoral landscape imagery constitutes only a part — and in some cases, not the larger part — of what we are given to look at. The enclosing black frames, adorned with the bold, stenciled words of their titles, are stouter, more elaborate and far more obtrusive than they were on the earlier paintings, and the titles serve as a kind of warning. Lest we unthinkingly succumb to the delights of the landscapes we glimpse in these paintings, their titles alert us to a sense of danger.

We are, in short, in the presence of what are known as "environmental concerns." The landscapes that are c picted for us are to be viewed as threatened landscap Their grandeur is implicitly contrasted with their immin destruction. The pastoral mode, with all of its sweetness a light, is thus made to serve as a form of political stateme The stark contrast between the luminous landscape and t heavy black frame has a meaning, after all. These weigh gloomy frames signified an attitude of mourning. They inv us to lament the destruction of an earthly paradise. Th purpose is at once didactic, admonitory and allegorical.

Mr. Jenney has been quite explicit in declaring that wants his paintings to contain "allegorical truths," and can now see what he means by this. We can better und stand, too, what he meant when he said that for him, "art i social science." I am not myself persuaded that the art painting is an ideal medium in which to conduct a deb over the future of the environment. Yet the paintings the selves, together with their funereal frames and editorializi titles, have an undeniable power. They will not be soon f gotten. Nor should we miss something else that is signific in this work — something that can only be described as cultural or political strategy. In the way Mr. Jenney has s ceeded in preserving the radical ethos of the 60's in a very lite, well mannered, mainstream pictorial style for the 8 he has produced an art that is in many respects a perf analogue for much that is now observable in our culture o side the realm of art. He is, in this sense, a very political a ist, and we do not begin to understand him until we ha grasped the political dimension of his work.

The Neil Jenney retrospective, for which Mr. Rosent has produced a very useful catalogue, remains in Berkel through May 31. It will then travel to museums in Houst and Washington, D.C., before beginning a European tour ganized by the Kunsthalle in Basel, Switzerland. There a as yet no plans to bring the exhibition to New York.

'Personal' Stereo Banishes Blare

By HANS FANTEL

Each May our neck of the Berkshire woods swarms with spring-driven fugitives from the city, trekking along the hiking paths, seeking the bucolic. This year, however, we noticed a welcome difference. Those big, blaring portable radios, formerly considered indispensable to the enjoyment of nature, have largely given way to the more discreet kind of on-the-go sound gear. Thanks to the new "personal" pocket stereo which plays through earphones rather than loudspeakers, blare is out and sonic privacy is in.

If this trend holds, rustic quiet will be restored in a way that pleases everyone. Those who like their music al fresco can have it — and the rest can still listen to the birds. Of course, a plausible case can be made for Mozart on the meadows. But it's nice if the only rock you're apt to find in the fields is stone.

The trend toward battery-powered personal stereo was sparked in 1979 when Sony introduced its "Walkman," the first pocket-size cassette player with adequate musical fidelity. About the size of a pack of king-size cigarettes, it is capable of rendering music with astounding clarity and fullness of sound — an unprecedented feat of miniaturization.

But since the Walkman first strode on the scene, even greater progress has been made in shrinking size without shrinking sound. Sony is about to introduce its Walkman II, which is hardly bigger than the cassette itself and fits into a shirt pocket with room to spare. To hear orchestral sonorities richly flowing at full concert level from such a diminutive device never fails to flummox first-time listeners.

In the interest of ultimate compactness, the Walkman is confined to a single function: playing cassettes. But some of the latest ultra-mini sound gear — hardly bigger than the Walkman — will record as well as play or combine tape playback with an FM stereo radio. The smallest and lightest cassette player/recorder is Aiwa's S-30, now widely available for less than $200.

With its chrome finish, this little box looks somewhat like an old-fashioned snuffbox and fits one's pocket just as easily; yet its sound — as reproduced through its lightweight earphones — is full-bodied; steady in pitch, and stays clear even at full volume. The single built-in recording microphone yields only monophonic "takes." For dual-channel recordings, a small outboard stereo microphone is available as an optional extra.

The advantage of having the stereo mike outside the main unit is that it won't pick up any vibrations from the drive motor, which then show up as rumble on the tape. Just because the

> 'Pocket-size cassette stereo players can render music with astounding clarity.'

Aiwa S-30 is so light and small, it is difficult to isolate the built-in mike from the motor noise. But when the unit is used with the outboard mike, the noise-susceptible built-in microphone is bypassed along with the whole problem. Its lightness and compactness commend the Aiwa S-30 to travelers eager to bring back sonic mementos from their journeys.

The only current pocket recorder with two built-in microphones, instantly ready for stereo recording, is Sony's TCS-300. Though the two mikes are necessarily close together, they overcome this proximity by their highly directional pickup pattern. One mike "listens" mainly to sounds from the right, the other to sounds from the left. That produces quite a convincing stereo effect even without using widely spaced external microphones. Being slightly bigger and heavier than the Aiwa, the Sony TCS-300 manages to insulate its built-in mikes quite effectively from motor noise, but for critical musical recordings, external microphones would still be advisable.

The most ingenious variants on the Walkman theme of quality sound in your pocket have been achieved by KLH, Infinity and Toshiba. Designers at these companies evidently asked themselves how to add FM stereo to a cassette player without taking up extra space. As an answer, they came up with miniaturized FM stereo tuners in the shape of a standard cassette. You just slip these tuners into the machine as if they were a regular cassette and — presto chango — you have an FM stereo radio no bigger than the cassette player itself.

The three rather similar models of this kind are the Toshiba KT-S2, the KLH "Solo" and the Infinity "Intimate Stereo." The latter also has a Dolby noise suppressor for tape playback and lists at $229, with $45 extra for the optional FM module. An attractive feature of the KLH Solo is the auto-blend feature of the slip-in FM tuner. Wherever along your peregrinations the FM signal falls below the level needed for noise-free stereo reception, the KLH automatically switches to mono, so you aren't bothered by spurts of noise as you walk, jog or bike through different receiving locations.

All of these FM/tape pocket combinations use the earphone cord as antenna, thereby eliminating the need for a metal stick-up antenna. As might be expected in units so small, the FM circuitry is minimal and the range of reception correspondingly limited. Even so, the FM insert offers a welcome option for walks in the city or close to rural transmitter sites while the cassette lets your take your music anywhere.

Is the transistorized ubiquity of music perhaps too much of a good thing? The question invites different answers, depending on one's philosophy and foibles. But something is surely to be said for a gizmo that puts the Philharmonic — or Linda Ronstadt — in your pocket.

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DREAM MISSION TO MASADA

By ABRAHAM RABINOVICH
Jerusalem Post Reporter

Frida Schlaien, aerial view of Masada...search for the Holy Ark. (Rubinger)

RIDA SCHLAIEN had her dream t October.

Until then, she was an unextraor- nary woman living in a wealthy strict of Buenos Aires, married to doctor, mother of two children — middle-aged Jewess almost totally similated into Argentinian lture.

She had had what she thought s an extrasensory experience a w months before which she lieved to be a one-time episode th no significance beyond her n life. She had been driving back one to Buenos Aires from the m she owned 1,000 kilometres up- untry. At one point, sleepiness ertook her and she came within a ir's breadth of crashing. As she erved to safety, she thought she ard a voice say, "You're not sup- sed to die yet." Almost matter of ctly, she answered, "You're ht."

She believed at that time that ere was something unfinished in r life. "I hadn't made a future for y daughter," Schlaien says.

HE WELFARE OF HER 18-year- l daughter, who is mongoloid, had en a central concern of the hlaiens' lives.

Shortly after returning home m her near accident, Frida hlaien (her maiden name, which uses in Israel) contacted other rents of mongoloid children who lped her to acquire a building in Buenos Aires area to use as a me for retarded children. The sire to have the home opened as heduled, despite heavy rains ich were delaying construction, s on her mind that October night.

Her dream that night had an in- duction. She saw scenes in which had escaped death due to acci- nt or sickness in her real life. It s the voice she had heard in the : "This has all been conditioning now, so that you will be ready to en and to do what we ask."

Then came the dream. She was ng high over a strange landscape. On one side there was a large body of water, on the other, a lake, near the lake, a flat mountaintop. She descends to the mountaintop. In the centre is a wall of small stones surrounding a hole. There are soldiers digging in the hole. They pull out a box. The dirt falls away from one end of the box revealing a golden metal. "This is *el arca della alianza* — the Holy Ark," says the voice. "This is energy." The metal glows so powerfully that it knocks Schlaien back, waking her up.

TWO NIGHTS later, she was visiting friends and told them the story. Taking a piece of paper lying on the coffee table, she drew the diamond-shaped mountain top with the lake beside it. Almost simultaneously, she and her host, a well-known journalist, said "Masada." He had been to Israel. Schlaien had not and, she says, she had never heard of Masada — at least in her conscious memory she retained no knowledge of having heard the name. Her host, a Christian, took down a book on Masada that he had acquired in Israel and when he showed her its picture, she said it was the mountaintop she saw in her dream.

The voice in her dream had told her she must go to the mountain and dig up the box. The thought that she was the agent of some supernatural power was at once absurd, frightening and impelling. She consulted a psychiatrist whose professional distance melted, she says, as she recounted her story. "We're entering a no-man's-land here," he said. In the end, the psychiatrist told her to follow her dream. So did her husband. Schlaein hesitated. Was it all ridiculous? Was it real?

The answer came to her at a garden party she and her husband gave one night in mid-February. Their 21-year-old son, whom Schlaien describes as a stable, outgoing youth, suddenly went berserk. He began shouting and ripping off his clothing. When he was quieted down, he could not explain what had happened. Schlaien took the incident as a sign. She immediately began to wrap up her affairs and to find someone to run the home for retarded children.

She would later learn that the day after her son had gone berserk, the ill-fated Mezada had left Ashdod Port on her last voyage — time-zone differences may even have made it the same day.

MRS. SCHLAIEN arrived in Israel on March 17. After leaving her bags with friends, she took a tour bus to Masada. The mountaintop looked familiar when she got off the cablecar, but in the brief time the group was there she could not find any circle of small stones. On her second visit a few days later, she found one. The low circular wall was in the centre of the mountain near the so-called Western Palace. It looked, she says, exactly as in her dream.

Interviewed in Jerusalem last week, Schlaien was not certain how many times she had been to Masada — five or six. On one of these occasions, she had slept three nights on the mountaintop through the courtesy of National Parks Authority personnel who heard her story. They let her stay in a dust-filled structure which she shared with a rat and which contained a stretcher with a mattress on it in one corner.

Her only company was the soliders in the military post guarding the mountaintop at night. They invited her to share their supper and then wished her goodnight as she returned to her room. There was enough moonlight to allow her to see her way and keep her from falling off the mountain.

Schlaien wanted the stone circle excavated but she was soon informed that only Prof. Yigael Yadin, who conducted the excavations at Masada, could authorize such a dig. She also learned that Prof. Yadin was now a deputy prime minister with other things on his mind, and so she sought out Prof. Binyamin Mazar, the dean of Israeli archaeologists, and other persons who she thought might help her. But she could make no headway.

Last week she received a letter from Yadin himself saying she must apply to Avi Eytan, head of the Antiquities Department. "To be honest," wrote Yadin, "if I shall be asked, my advice will be in the negative."

Contacted by *The Jerusalem Post*, Eytan said the law stipulates that archaeological excavations can be carried out only by qualified archaeologists sponsored by a scientific organization. Asked whether exceptions can be made in the case of dreams, premonitions or heavenly voices, he said. "There's no paragraph in the law covering heavenly voices."

Mrs. Schlaien had had premonitions before. She had had a premonition that she would have a mongoloid child. She had had a premonition that she would be in a traffic accident that would severely cut her face shortly before she was actually in such an accident. But these premonitions had never been of a religious nature. She was not a religious woman and had never felt any particular kinship to things Jewish. She had in fact been educated mostly in Protestant and Catholic schools.

THE HOLY ARK containing the tables of the covenant had accompanied the Israelites during their wanderings and was installed in the Holy of Holies in the First Temple. It was apparently hidden, however, before the city fell to the Babylonians who destroyed the Temple in the sixth century BCE. It is not mentioned in the long inventory of temple vessels carried into exile. There is a Talmudic tradition that the Ark was hidden on the Temple Mount, but according to a legend in the apocryphal II Maccabees, Jeremiah hid it on Mount Nebo across the Jordan.

Masada was developed by Herod as a fortress more than five centuries after the fall of the First Temple, but even at that time, Schlaien notes, the mountain existed and was presumably familiar to the authorities in Jerusalem. She offers her own theory for the mass suicide of the Jewish defenders of Masada in 73 CE before the mountain fell to the Romans. "They did not kill themselves because they saw glory in suicide," she says. "They killed themselves to preserve a secret."

The National Park Authority personnel on Masada had told her that to the best of their recollection, the area within the circle of stones had been excavated in the early stages of the Masada dig and filled in after nothing was found. However, Ehud Netzer, an archaeologist who dug under Yadin's supervision on the mountain, told *The Jerusalem Post* this week that the site, as described to him on the telephone, had never been excavated.

Schlaien is plainly weary. It has been a long way from elegant garden parties in Buenos Aires to sharing a room on a desert mountaintop halfway around the world with a rat. She reads a neatly written letter from her daughter in Buenos Aires expressing longing. "It's very easy to love a mongoloid child," says Schlaien.

But her weariness also carries with it a rock-bottom resignation to her fate. She knows people think she is crazy, she knows the whole story seems absurd. But she knows, too, that she must go on. Her obsession has not rendered her humourless. "I sometimes think that if I can't get permission to dig, I'll just get some people, Beduin or whatever, and just go up there some night and dig up the Ark and hold it hostage till I'm compensated for my troubles."

If she is given permission to dig and nothing is found, says Schlaien, "I'll look ridiculous but that doesn't matter."

A much more frightening thought — frightening in its mysteriousness and in its confirmation of her supernatural mission — is the prospect of sinking a shovel three metres down and striking something. "I don't want to think about it," she says.

Confused themes

THEATRE/Mendel Kohansky

E MOON of Alabama shines ghtly over Shakespeare's Vienna the Actors Touring Company duction of *Measure for Measure*. play opens with a scene from cht's *Rise and Fall of the City of hagonny*, whose song *The Moon Alabama* is heard tinkling on a kstage piano throughout the ormance.

the geography is confused, the mes are even more so. sumably the idea was to draw a allel between the corruption of city of Mahagonny and that of Bard's Venice, but it doesn't d. Shakespeare describes a city loosening sexual morals, while cht's caricature of capitalistic loitation is built on corruption. *leasure for Measure* is not about ruption but about moral choices, hilosophical play of irony and simism and one pervaded by a ancholy born of disappointment humanity. The Duke of Vienna es ostensibly on a long journey actually roams his dukedom dis- sed as a Franciscan friar. Left in rge is Lord Angelo, a man own for his stern morals. Behind righteousness lurks a scoundrel. gelo . . sentences a young man to th for getting a young girl preg- nt out of wedlock. If his sister, a vice in a covent, will yield to gelo, he will grant a reprieve to brother. But the sister is so oral" that she would rather send brother to death than give up virginity. However once the Duke proposes to her, she forgets her vows, and is ready to become the Duchess. The only decent characters in Vienna are the whores and pimps with their straightforward approach to business.

Little of the play's ironies come through in this production. The performers speak their parts well — you cannot beat English actors speaking Shakespeare — but it all remains on the surface, actors reciting their parts — where they play them straight.

The stage livens up in the comic scenes, mainly with little vaudeville sketches grafted onto the play. In a very funny one, the executioner Abhorson recruits a helper and teaches him the craft — on members of the audience. Nobody gets garrotted or beheaded, but Chris Barnes, an immensely amusing performer, has the audience in stitches. After such an interlude, the declamation of Shakespeare's lines becomes dull indeed.

Barry Hill is dignified in a friar's habit, and even more so as the Duke in a pinstripe suit. Chris Barnes livens up the stage in his many parts, as Abhorson the executioner, Elbow the Constable, and primarily as Lucio, Vienna's leading whoremaster, its most attractive character. Jack Ellis steps in and out of parts as he oscillates between Vienna and *Mahagonny*, and so does Denise Nixon, the leading madame of both *Mahagonny* and Vienna, as well as Marianna, the injured bride. Susan Macready is the well-spoken, virginal Isabella.

alter Frankl's gardening umn will appear tomorrow.

Lucky Jerusalem

MUSIC/Yohanan Boehm

TAPIOLA children's choir, Erkki Pohjola conducting (YMCA Auditorium, Jerusalem, May 13). Music by Pergolesi, Bach, Eben, Kodaly, Bardos, Bartok, Mellanas, Sibelius, Sallinen; folksongs from different countries.

AS PART of the Jerusalem Spring Festival, the Tapiola Youth Choir brought us a glimpse of music education and practice in Finland. We in Jerusalem were luckier than those who heard the choir in Tel Aviv's Mann Auditorium, as we enjoyed them in the more intimate surroundings of the YMCA Auditorium. Without the acoustic handicaps of a huge concert hall, dynamic shades in the chamber music-like offerings came across to all of the Jerusalem audience, which filled the hall to capacity.

Choral sonorities were just right in these surroundings: the faintest pianissimo was audible and the strongest fortissimo still within bearable decibels. The choral presentations were interlaced with instrumental items: young violinist Pyry Mikkola performed the fugue from Bach's *Solo Sonata* in G Minor and Bartok's *Rumanian Dances* with technical perfection and musical charm; a string quartet joined the choir several times; and after the intermission the choristers suddenly appeared as string orchestra! And a good one at that, playing an *Impromptu* by Sibelius and two lovely Finnish folktunes with a beautifully rich tone and unison phrasing.

The renditions of contemporary works showed rhythmical sureness, precise entries and clear diction. It was with the folksongs — spirituals, Swedish, Russian, Finnish, and, in particular, several Israeli songs — that the choir conquered the hearts of all.

Erkki Pohjola's direction was a superb demonstration of restraint, an example that could serve many contemporary conductors of how the smallest gesture or a demanding or encouraging look can achieve the best results with well-trained performers. This was a great evening and a memorable musical, and educational, experience.

THE CONDUCTOR for this week's subscription concert of the Jerusalem Symphony Orchestra (Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday at the Jerusalem Theatre) will be Alun Francis, a young British conductor, who divides his time between Seattle, where he is chief conductor and musical adviser to the Northwest Chamber Orchestra, and the University of Pennsylvania, where he is a professor in the department of music.

He has conducted in 80 countries, recorded two operas with the Royal Philharmonic in London and been musical director of the opera houses of Belfast and Teheran. He has a reputation as a sensitive accompanist and is a composer whose works have been performed around the world. Although this is his first appearance with the JSO, Francis has already conducted the Haifa Symphony Orchestra.

The main work of the programme will be Richard Wernick's *Visions of Terror and Wonder*. His publicity material calls him one of the foremost composers in America.

Visions of Terror and Wonder was completed in 1976 and won a Pulitzer Prize. The work is based on three prophetic texts, Isaiah, the Koran and Revelations, paraphrasing the words of Isaiah. The first movement is sung in Hebrew, the second in Arabic, the third in Greek. The work ends with an invocation of peace in the three languages:: *"Salam-Irene-Shalom."*

Wernick has strong reservations about avant-gardist styles, and shows strong ties to tradition especially to tonal harmony. Mezzo-soprano Emily Berendsen will be soloist; famous oboist Heinz Holliger will perform Mozart Concert, K.314; and Haydn's Symphony No. 100 and Ravel's *La Valse* will round out the programme.

A VERY SPECIAL concert is coming up. On Saturday night, Tel Aviv's Mann Auditorium will offer a single appearance of Mstislav Rostropovich, with Leonard Bernstein conducting. On the programme: Saint-Saens Cello Concert No. 1, *Three Meditations*, from Bernstein's *Mass* (in a new arrangement by the composer) for cello and orchestra; a suite from *On the Waterfront* and two other Bernstein compositions, *A Musical Toast*, and *Divertimento*.

Bernstein will also conduct another two concerts, with Jean-Pierre Rampal as soloist, and he will conduct the final concert of the Jerusalem Spring Festival at Sultan's Pool on May 31. During his stay in the country, Leonard Bernstein is to receive an honorary Doctor of Philosophy from the Hebrew University.

Promise fulfilled

DANCE/Dora Sowden

WHEN MARTIN VARGAS was here last year, appearing with Israeli Spanish dancer Dalia Low, he promised to return with a bigger show. In the programme presented at Beit Leissin in Tel Aviv (May 16) he and Dalia Low, accompanied by two guitarists and two singers, fulfilled that promise. With dazzling costumes (11 changes), the brilliant choreography had so much variety as to make two dancers seem a company.

What makes Vargas outstanding as a dancer is his marvellous timing, his clearcut movement and his virtuosity in zapateado. What makes him exceptional as choreographer is the way he combines traditional Spanish dance styles with a new approach — and his sense of theatre. His dances were splendid vehicles not only for his own powers — his "speaking" heels, his expressive hands — but also for Dalia Low's finest qualities. She has never looked lovelier nor danced with more flexibility. At her best in partnership with Vargas, she sparkled in comedy, moved with dramatic elegance in tense moments, matched his footwork in the counterpoint of rhythms.

THE FIRST work was a triptych calling for classical eloquence (he handsome in red cloak and blue pantaloons; she, beautiful in a glittering golden dress) both moving with patrician polish. Then came gipsy passion and a rustic lighthearedness. The contrasts, set to excerpts from Rimsky-Korsakoff's *Capriccio Espanol*, were admirably created, but the long waits in the dark for costume changes should have been avoided, even if the slides mentioned in the programme were not available.

Immobile Torrents (music, traditional flamenco) with Juan Flecha singing in full-throated Hispano-gipsy fashion and guitarist Juan Heredia providing flamenco throb had a furious theme of frustrated love. Yet at its most fiery it was also fastidious, with a magic dignity.

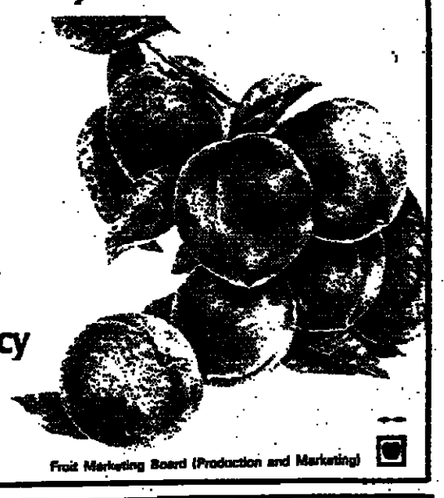
In *Caracoles*, Dalia Low managed the long tail of her fascinating blue gown with fresh stylishness. Though emphasis in this duet was on high spirits more than erotic impulse, it was utterly seductive.

Another enchanting pas-de-deux, choreographed by Victoria Eugenia, one-time partner of Antonio, provided another aspect of Spanish dance. With mind-catching music from *Benamor*, an opera by P. Luna, the emotions were romantic, the motions lyrical. Romantic too was a solo created by Vargas for Dalia Low. Here she was a picture in a golden frame coming to life — and dance — out of an artist's despair.

The main interest of *Tonadilla Sefaradi*, a witty little duet, was that the choreographer Laura Toledo is the daughter of the famous Jewish poet, the late Zalman Shneour.

The guest musicians, Flecha and Heredia, contributed solos, and guitarist Pepe Pelta and singer Juan de Dios added their skills.

Summer's here,
there and everywhere.
In market, street
and at the shore
you see apricots galore,
that are plain fantastic—
You'll cry for more and more.



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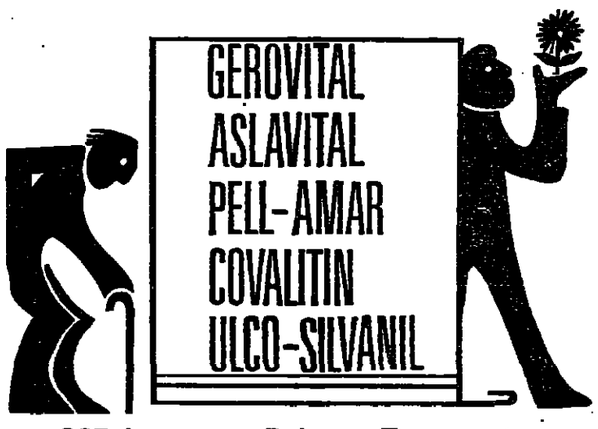
JERUSALEM SPRING FESTIVAL 1981

For those who did not manage to obtain tickets for Jerusalem performances, there are a limited number of performances throughout Israel:

Tonight, May 18: "The Moving Picture Mime Show," Kiryat Shmona.
Tomorrow, May 19, "The Moving Picture Mime Show," Sulam Tzur
Tomorrow, May 19: "Danny Grossman Dance Company," Kfar Sava
Tomorrow, May 19: "Albert," Kiryat Gat
Wednesday, May 20: "The Moving Picture Mime Show," Kfar Tavor
Wednesday, May 20: "Albert," Netanya, "Ohel Shem"
Thursday, May 21: "The Life of Don Quixote," Arad
Thursday, May 21: "Danny Grossman Dance Company, Haifa Theatre
Friday, May 22: "Danny Grossman Dance Company," Arad
Saturday Night, May 23: "The Moving Picture Mime Show, Beit Hagedudim, Avihail
Saturday Night, May 23: "Albert," Dimona
Sunday, May 24: "Measure for Measure," Kvar Sava
Sunday, May 24: "The Moving Picture Mime Show," Haifa Theatre
Sunday, May 24: "Media Aetas," Givat Haim
Monday, May 25: "The Life of Don Quixote" Haifa Theatre
Monday, May 25: "The Moving Picture Mime Show," Sha'ar Hanegev
Monday, May 25: "Gertrude Stein," Beit Hagedudim, Avihail
Tuesday, May 26: "Gertrude Stein," Kfar Sava
Wednesday, May 27: "Media Aetas," Haifa Theatre
Thursday, May 28: "Gertrude Stein," Haifa Theatre
Friday, May 29: "Media Aetas," Ein Hashofet

ROMANIA



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Tel. 221736

Otzar Hityashvuth Hayehudim B.M.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING, being the Twenty-sixth Ordinary General Meeting of the Company, will be held at the Registered Office, 26-28 Yehuda Halevy Street, Tel Aviv, on Wednesday, 10th June, 1981 at 11.30 a.m. for the following purposes:

1. To receive and consider the Accounts for the year ended 31st December, 1980 and the Reports of the Directors and Auditors thereon;
2. To elect Directors;
3. To appoint Auditors and fix their remuneration;
4. To transact any other business of the Company required to be dealt with at such Meeting.

By Order of the Board
A. SULLAM
Secretary

Tel Aviv, 18th May, 1981

OTZAR HITYASHVUTH HAYEHUDIM B.M.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an Extraordinary General Meeting of the above named company will be held at the Registered Office, 26-28 Yehuda Halevy Street, Tel Aviv, on Wednesday 10th June 1981, at 11.15 a.m. for the purpose of considering and, if thought fit, passing the following Resolutions as Special Resolutions, viz:

SPECIAL RESOLUTIONS

1. THAT a sum of IS.9,280,539.2 be appropriated from Capital Reserves (out of the Company's equity in the Capital Reserves of Bank Leumi le-Israel B.M. and its subsidiaries) to a Reserve for the proposed distribution of Capitalization Shares.
2. THAT the sum of IS.9,280,539.2 thereafter standing to the credit of the Reserve for the proposed distribution of Capitalization Shares be and the same hereby is capitalized and freed for distribution amongst holders of Ordinary Bearer Stock and those members whose names appear on the Register of Members of the Company as holders of Ordinary Stock at the close of business on 16th June 1981 and THAT the Directors be and they hereby are authorized and directed to appropriate the said sum of IS.9,280,539.2 to such holders of Ordinary Stock in the proportion of IS.0.1 for every IS.0.1 nominal value Ordinary Stock then held by them and to apply the said sum of IS.9,280,539.2 on their behalf in the paying up in full of 92,805,392 unissued Ordinary Shares of IS.0.1 each in the capital of the Company for allotment and distribution as fully paid up to and amongst such holders of Ordinary Stock of the Company in the proportion aforesaid.
3. The shares issued as above shall be converted into Registered Ordinary Stock, such IS.9,280,539.2 worth of Ordinary Stock ranking pari passu with all the issued Registered Ordinary Stock of the Company.

By Order of the Board
A. SULLAM
Secretary

Tel Aviv, 18th May 1981

Notes: A member entitled to attend and vote, is entitled to appoint a proxy or proxies to attend and vote in his place. Such proxy must however be a member of the Company.
The transfer books of the Company will be closed from 17th June until 21st June 1981, inclusive.

THE ENGLISH CENTER OF BEER-SHEVA
and THE ENGLISH HOUSE OF ASHKELON
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NEW OWNERSHIP

Serious persons interested in purchasing one or both of the above-mentioned, well-established language schools, offering a highly rewarding career in management/language teaching, should phone or write to:
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Ministry of Energy and Infrastructure

Israel Petroleum and Energy Institute

announce a

Lecture by a Foreign Guest

(in English)

Mr. Bernard Lubert

Chief Engineer of Marks and Spencer, London

will speak on:

"The Sensible Use of Energy."

The lecture, to be accompanied by slides, will be held on Tuesday, May 19, 1981 at 6 p.m. in the auditorium of the Petroleum Institute, 26a Rehov Ha'universita, Ramat Aviv, Tel Aviv.

The public is invited. Admission free.

Ministry of Education and Culture
Department of Antiquities and Museums

Hebrew University Institute of Archaeology

Excavations at Gilo (Jerusalem)

VOLUNTEERS ARE NEEDED
for the dates, May 17 through June 12. Expenses will be paid.
For details phone 02-285151, 02-882404 or 02-816834.

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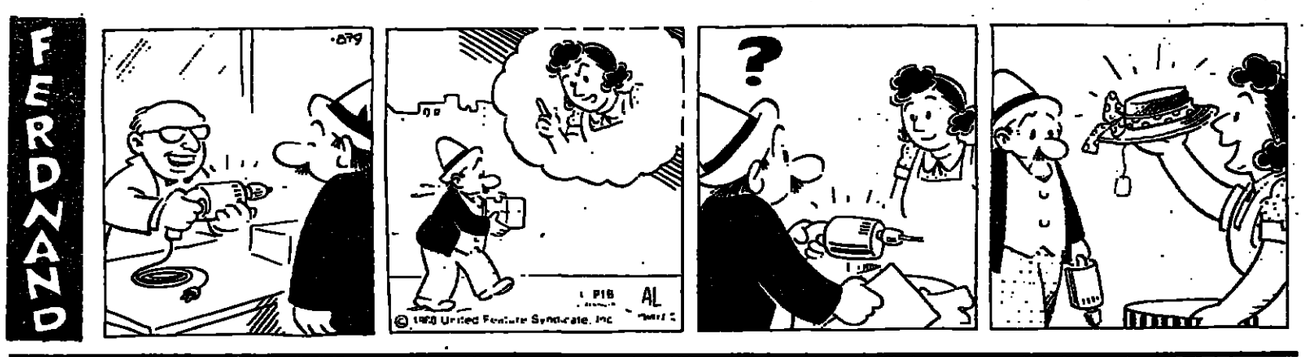

WHAT'S ON

Notices in this feature are charged at IS32.50 per line including VAT; insertion every day costs IS604.80 including VAT per month. Copy accepted at offices of The Jerusalem Post and all recognized advertising agents.

Jerusalem
MUSEUMS.
Israel Museum. Exhibitions: Permanent collections of Judaica, Art and Archeology; Hebrew Micrography; Visiting Artists; Dada and Surrealism and Their Followers; Asian Art; Selected Objects from Design Dept.; Ruth Zarfati: Sites and Sights in Jerusalem; Dalia Meiri, Israeli sculptress. Clay Figures; Avigdor Stematsky: Abu Tor, Jerusalem; Ancient Jerusalem and Sacred Places. From Sherd to Vessel, Ancient Arad; Art in Mosaic; Jack Larsen, fabrics. Memorial Room for artists who perished in the Holocaust.
Visiting Hours: Main Museum 10-5. Shrine of the Book 10-10. At 3.30: Gulliver's Travels," film.
Guided Tour in English at Israel Museum: Sun., Mon., Wed., Thur. 11 a.m. Tues. 4.30 p.m.
Shrine of the Book: Sun., Mon., Wed., Thur. 10 a.m.-5 p.m. Tues. 10 a.m.-10 p.m. Fri., Sat. 10 a.m.-2 p.m.
Rockefeller Museum Sun.-Thur. 10 a.m.-5 p.m. Fri., Sat. 10 a.m.-2 p.m.
CONDUCTED TOURS
HADASSAH — Guided tour of all installations. * Hourly tours of Chagall Windows at Kiryat Hadassah. Nominal charge. * Hourly tours at Hadassah Mt. Scopus * Information, reservations: 02-416333, 02-426271.
Hebrew University:
1. Tours in English at 9 and 11 a.m. from Administration Building, Givat Ram Campus. Buses 9 and 28.
2. Mount Scopus tours 11.00 a.m. from the Bronfman Reception Centre, Sherman Building. Buses 9 and 28 to last stop. Further details: Tel. 02-882819.
Emunah — World Rel. Zionist Women. 26 Ben Maimon. Visit our projects: Call 02-662468, 630620; 03-788942, 708440.
American Mizrachi Women. Free Morning Tours — 20 Balfour Street, Jerusalem, Tel. 663503.
MISCELLANEOUS
Plant a Tree with Your Own Hands! For details and/or tour reservations, call Jewish National Fund, 02-635261, ext. 13.

Tel Aviv
MUSEUMS
Tel Aviv Museum. Exhibitions: Louisiana Visits the Tel Aviv Museum. Israeli Art: A Decade of Acquisitions. Archipenko: Early Works 1910-1921.
Visiting hours: Sun.-Thur. 10 a.m.-10 p.m. Fri. closed. Sat. 7-11 p.m.
CONDUCTED TOURS
American Mizrachi Women. Free Morning Tours — Tel Aviv, Tel. 220187, 243106.
WIZO: To visit our projects call Tel Aviv, 232939; Jerusalem, 226060; Haifa, 89537.

Haifa
What's On in Haifa, dial 04-640840.

Rehovot
The Weizmann Institute. Open to public from 8.00 a.m. to 3.30 p.m. Visitors invited to see audio-visual programme on Institute's research activities, shown regularly at 11.00 a.m. and 3.15 p.m. Friday 11.00 a.m. only.
Tours of the Weizmann House every half hour from 10.00 a.m. to 3.30 p.m., Sunday to Thursday. Nominal fee for admission to Weizmann House.
For Tours of the House please book: Tel. 054-83230, 054-83328.

GENERAL ASSISTANCE

EMERGENCY PHARMACIES

Jerusalem: Central Bus Station, 234 Yafo, 520190. Balsam, Salah Eddin, 272315. Shu'afat, Shu'afat Road, 810108. Kalbians, Herod's Gate, 282058.
Haifa: Yavne, 7 Eban Sina, 666153.

DUTY HOSPITALS

Jerusalem: Bikur Holim (pediatrics), Hadassah E.K. (internal, surgery, orthopedics, E.N.T.). Misgav Ladach (obstetrics), Shaare Zedek (ophthalmology).
Tel Aviv: Rokah (pediatrics), Ichilov (internal, surgery). Netanya: Laniado (obstetrics, internal, pediatrics, gynecology).
Haifa: Carmel.
Misgav Ladach: Open line 4-6 p.m. every Monday answers to obstetrics, gynecological, sterility and family planning problems. Tel. 02-633356.

FLIGHTS

24-HOUR FLIGHT INFORMATION SERVICE
Call 03-972484
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03-295555 (20 lines)

FIRST AID

Magen David Adom first aid centres are open from 8 p.m. to 7 a.m. Emergency home calls by doctors at fixed rates. Sick Fund members should enquire about rebate.
Phone numbers: Jerusalem, Tel Aviv, Haifa — 101. Dan Region (Ramat Gan, Bnei Brak, Givatayim, Kiryat Ono) — 781111.

Ashdod 22222	Nazareth 54333
Ashkelon 23333	Netanya 23333
Bat Yam 885555	Petah Tikva 912333
Beersheba 78333	Rehovot 054-51333
Eilat 2333	Rishon LeZion 942333
Hadera 22333	Safed 30333
Holon 803133	Tiberias 20111
Nahariya 923333	

"Eran" — Mental Health First Aid, Tel.: Jerusalem 669911, Tel Aviv 253311, Haifa 538888, Beersheba 32111, Netanya 35316. Rape Crisis Centre (24 hours), for help call 03-441341. Tel Aviv, 04-88791 Haifa.

POLICE

Dial 100 in most parts of the country. In Tiberias dial 92444, Kiryat Shmona 40444.

SUNSET-SUNRISE

Sunset 18.32; Sunrise tomorrow 04.42

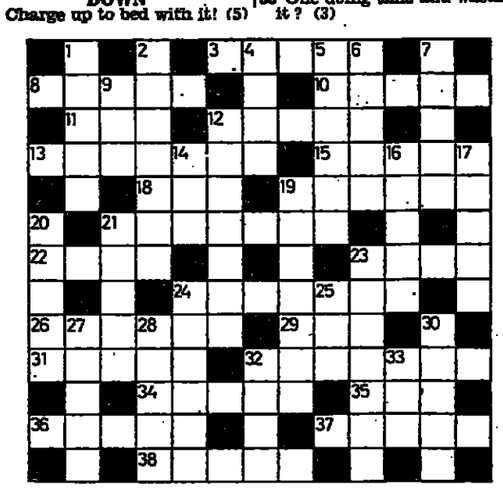
TWO-IN-ONE CROSSWORD

Use the same diagram for either the Cryptic or the Easy puzzle.

CRYPTIC PUZZLE

ACROSS
3 Ropy tobacco? (5)
8 Fine and large, perhaps (5)
10 As drunk by police and royalty (5)
11 Something clinging (3)
12 Add a name to the tally (5)
13 Of dollars for a film? (7)
15 Uncle again gets a sum wrong (5)
18 Neither is in the minority (3)
19 Nice, hazardous place! (6)
21 It's saucy to rub the wrong way and so cause trouble (7)
22 God of authors? (4)
23 A marine novice, but expert swimmer (4)
24 Person who mis-spells char "T-E-E"! (7)
26 Spicer's summary? (6)
29 Tackle man (3)
31 It's in the blood (5)
32 Fish vessels? (7)
34 With a bit of net, this hat might be better (5)
35 50 BC is before his time (3)
36 Something hard to sharpen knives on! (5)
37 Leggy girl? (5)
38 She may be shy about a record (5)

DOWN
1 Charge up to bed with it! (5)
2 Mate in a ship (7)
4 You calmly keep yours on (4)
5 Mark and Jack have a beetle (6)
6 It's up to Les to provide roofing (5)
7 Started to live by the gun (5)
9 Grand American name (3)
12 Marine soup makers (7)
14 In favour of being under forty (3)
16 He may be down in the gallery (5)
17 David's people? (5)
19 Game on the hearth? (7)
20 Pedestrian measures? (5)
21 The game one can play by holding good? (5)
23 Colonist who keeps out of debt? (7)
24 It's opportune for Tim to go to the city (6)
25 Is this man a popular assassin? (3)
27 Payments included in current settlements (5)
28 Sugar a youngster has ways of getting (5)
30 It has a thin end and a pointed edge (5)
32 Stay inside the castle (4)
33 One doing time and wasting it? (3)



EASY PUZZLE

ACROSS
3 Room (5)
8 Implements (5)
10 Madm (5)
11 Falsehood (3)
12 Legal assembly (5)
13 Malicious (7)
15 Babble (5)
18 Play on words (3)
19 Time of year (6)
21 Ship's flag (7)
22 Couple (4)
23 In this place (4)
24 Envelops (7)
26 Performing (6)
29 Family (3)
31 Marsh grass (5)
32 Snake (7)
34 Ghastly (5)
35 Before (3)
36 Change (5)
37 Threaded fastener (5)
38 Thick (5)

DOWN
1 Tooth (5)
2 Rail support (7)
4 Swimming bath (4)
5 Floor covering (6)
6 Crowd actor (5)
7 Bingo (5)
9 Grease (3)
12 Crafty (7)
14 Enjoyment (3)
16 Burnt remains (5)
17 Finished (5)
19 Crept furtively (7)
20 Pointed weapon (5)
21 Ski slope (5)
23 Nag (7)
24 Guarantee (6)
25 Respectful address (3)
27 Stringed instrument (5)
28 Wasted time (5)
30 Express contempt (5)
32 Models (4)
33 Go wrong (3)

Cryptic Solution
ACROSS.—1, Ch-est. 6, Cents. 9, Hide-out. 10, Twain. 11, Ro-Man. 12, C-lean. 13, Battles. 15, Let. 17, Ah-O-y. 18, Comely. 19, Later. 20, Setter. 22, Rose (Mary). 24, A-LL. 25, Ascents. 26, C-rime. 27, Rowan. 28, Erich. 29, Seizure. 30, Aster. 31, Adi-O-s.
DOWN. — 2, How-dah. 3, Shirty. 4, Tin. 5, Wells. 6, Curator. 7, E-to-N. 8, Teasel. 12, Cedar. 13, Balsa. 14, Tosti. 15, Lemon. 16, Types. 18, C(E)ease. 19, Learner. 21, Elbows. 22, RE-a-red. 23, Stacco. 25, A-maze. 26, Case. 28, Era.

Easy Solution
ACROSS.—1, Broth. 6, Small. 9, Romance. 10, Stout. 11, Aside. 12, North. 13, Feather. 15, Fed. 17, Envy. 18, Desire. 19, Fever. 20, Glider. 22, Mine. 24, Nod. 25, Tubular. 26, Liver. 27, Skein. 28, Minus. 29, Measles. 30, Stops. 31, Threw.
DOWN.—2, Rotten. 3, Trusty. 4, Hot. 5, Manor. 6, Scatter. 7, Mesh. 8, Ledger. 12, Never. 13, Feign. 14, Avoid. 15, Final. 16, Defer. 18, Demur. 19, Felines. 21, Locket. 22, Mullah. 23, Nature. 25, Tense. 26, Limp. 28, Met.

Solutions to today's puzzle tomorrow

Money Matters

Insurance company's net grew 334 per cent in 1980

Migdal had IS28.1m. net profit

By MACABEE DEAN
Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — The Migdal Insurance Company yesterday announced it was paying a 25 per cent cash dividend and a 150 per cent bonus dividend for the fiscal year ended on December 31, 1980.

During 1980, the gross profits of the company grew by 323 per cent, to stand at IS46.4m. (All figures are not deflated to take the 137 per cent inflation into account).

The largest share of the gross profits (IS26.9m.) came from the life insurance division; followed by investment activities not directly connected with insurance, some IS24.3m. Only IS8.6m. derived from elementary insurance. Although IS8.6m. is a relatively small sum, the company lost IS6.3m. in elementary insurance in 1979. Thus the profits this year are a definite turn for the better.

After deduction of some IS13.3m. for administrative and other expenses, gross profits stood at IS46.4m. And after IS18.3m. earmarked for taxes is subtracted, the net profits stood at IS28.1m., a 334 per cent increase over the previous year.

The company, which in an affiliate of Bank Leumi, stated tha accounts for 31 per cent of all insurance business in the coun Its life insurance portfolio (plus of Maoz, a subsidiary) stood IS15.6m. at the end of 1980, co pared to IS6.9m. at the end of 19

As for elementary insurance (theft, etc.), it collected IS292.7m premiums and fees, an increas 104 per cent over the previous y

The company claims that its business year, despite the h competition in the field and de inflation, was due to reorganiz and the increased use of compu and other technological aids.

Life insurance at 80!

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — A life insurance policy for men and women aged 80 — who will not have to undergo a medical examination or even answer questions on their health — is being offered from today by the Yehuda Insurance Company.

"This new type of policy, which we call Yehuda Fifty Plus, will be offered to any man or woman in the 50-80 age bracket," Avraham Taiber, managing director of Yehuda (as well as of Zion) Insurance, said yesterday.

He added: "Premiums will be a maximum of 10 per cent above those usually charged in this age group. Our great selling point is that there is no need for clients to provide any information on their health; and the cost of the premiums has been kept down to only 10 per cent above regular premiums, since we are also introducing a new sales approach based on mass marketing."

Yehuda will not use insurance agents, but will launch a massive advertising campaign to attract customers, who can join the scheme by mail.

The "catch" is that the policy does not take full effect until two years after the first premium is paid. (The company evidently feels that any serious medical problems will have come to light by then.) During these two years, if the patient dies of sickness, his family will not receive any benefits other than the return of the premiums, which will be linked to the index and pay 4.5 per cent interest. However, if the insured dies as a result of an accident, his family will receive full benefits.

The policies are offered in units, with each person choosing one or more units. Each unit costs IS50 a month.

A man of 50 taking out one unit will leave his family, if he dies as the result of an accident, IS15,140. This sum is doubled if he takes out two units, tripled if he takes out three.

Foreign investment drops

The net balance of foreign investment in Israel declined during 1980 by $21.1 million, compared with a net increase of $23.2m. in 1979, the controller of foreign currency announced yesterday.

The shift was due mainly to the 170.6 per cent surge in investments liquidated during 1980. More than $188m. in investments were liquidated in 1980, compared to $69.5m. in 1979. Nevertheless, gross investments in 1980 rose by 80.2 per cent ($167m. for 1980, $92.7m. in 1979).

Loan repayments abroad grew during 1980 to $4.28 billion, a rise of 120.6 per cent over 1979. The state's foreign debt stood at the end of 1980 at $17.063b., a rise of 10 per cent for the year. New debts incurred in 1980 to foreign lenders rose by 63.3 per cent to $5,766b.

Foreign currency deposits by foreign residents in Israel grew 28 per cent during 1980, to $3.468b., while Israeli residents held $6.272b. at the end of 1980, a 3 per cent increase.

General Bank dividend

TEL AVIV. — The General Bank (which is owned by the Rothschild interests) has declared a 15 per cent interim cash dividend on account of 1981.

David Shoham, general manager of the bank, pointed out that this compares with a 10 per cent interim dividend on account of 1979. During 1979 the bank distributed 50 per cent in bonus shares, so that the 15 per cent interim dividend just announced really constitutes a 22.5 per cent interim cash dividend.

TORAHS. — Four Torah scrolls, worth IS400,000, have been stolen from Haifa's Yemin Orde School.

Saudi Arabia-U.S. trade

JEDDAH (UPI). — Saudi Arabian exports to the United States rose eleven-fold, while American exports to the kingdom increased twelve-fold from 1974 to 1980, according to the Saudi Arabian Minister of Finance, Muhammad Aba Al Khail. The minister noted the growth in trade between the two countries during a meeting of the Saudi-American Technical Commission over the weekend.

Saudi imports were worth 1.7 billion rials ($450m.) in 1974, compared to 20 billion rials ($6.5b.) in 1980.

Ben-Shahar unve plan to encourag new industry

Post Economic Reporter

A plan to encourage new ind through government investm but without government co was presented Friday by Haim Ben-Shahar, the Alignm shadow finance minister.

Speaking at a press confer in Jerusalem, he said the plan for the government t vest up to 50 per cent of the capital of new enterprises wou in addition to existing grants loans. The plan also includ reduction in the national insur taxes paid by employers changes in taxes paid by emplo

The government woul courage employment in new by paying part of the wage bill 50 per cent, during the running-in period.

Ben-Shahar also said tha Alignment would change th laws so that firms would taxed on inflationary profits that research and developme penses could be deducte operating expenses instead of vestments.

He believed that the plan be implemented simultaner with efforts to lower inflation.

Emergency meeting businessmen to disc high rates and taxes

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — The actions cor tee of the 25 leading organiz of economic bodies and the professions has called an emer meeting for this afternoon to d the recently imposed hi municipal rates and business

Avner Ben-Yakar, chairm the actions committee, said y day that Petah Tikva had raise *arnona* by 313 per cent; Motzkin by 299 per cent; Ne by 233 per cent; Bnei Brak b per cent; and Ashdod by 25 cent. Moreover, business taxe been increased in many cases 500 and even 2,000 per cent.

"The hike in the rates business taxes is responsibl one-fifth of the 10.7 per cent the index for April," Ben said.

ENTERTAINMENT

TELEVISION

EDUCATIONAL: 8.10 English 6. 8.30 Special Education: Our Hour 9.00 English 5 9.20 Geography 6 10.10 Science 5-6 10.30 Programme for Kindergarteners 11.10 English 7 11.30 Geography 7 12.3 12.00 English 12.25 Citizenship 7-9 12.45 High School Science 13.15 Literature 9-12: Macbeth 15.00 Ma Pitom, English 6, French (repeats) 16.00 Pinocchio (part eight) 16.25 I Have a Dream — the story of Martin Luther King 17.00 Ot Ve'Od — TV game
CHILDREN'S PROGRAMMES:
17.30 3, 4, 5½ — Lag Ba'omer
17.50 Different Strokes: Birds and Bees
18.15 Star Blazers
ARABIC-LANGUAGE programmes:
18.30 News roundup
18.32 Sports
19.27 Programme Trailer
19.30 News
HEBREW PROGRAMMES resume at 20.00 with a news roundup
20.03 That's My Secret — TV game
20.30 Eight Thirty — art and entertainment magazine
21.00 Mabat newsreel
21.30 Jacques Brel — favourite songs of the late Belgian singer
22.00 Look Homeward Angel. TV adaptation of Tom Wolf's drama about a young man growing up in a small town in the southern USA. Starring Timothy Bottoms, Geraldine Page and E.G. Marshall
23.20 Almost Midnight
JORDAN TV (unofficial):
17.40 Cartoons 18.00 French Hour 18.30 (JTV 3) Little House on the Prairie. 19.00 News in French 19.30 News in Hebrew 20.00 News in Arabic 20.30 Benson 21.00 Spoils of War 22.00 News in English 22.15 Bestsellers

ON THE AIR

First Programme

6.11 Musical Clock
7.07 (stereo): Morning Concert — Albinoni: Concerto for 2 Trumpets (Andre); J.C. Bach: Overture (Hogwood); Sibelius: Swan of Tuonela (Bernstein); Schubert: Impromptu Op.90; Dvorak: Carnival Overture (Kubelik).
8.05 (stereo): Bach: Cantata No.19 (Vienna Boys Choir); Boildieu: Harp Concerto (Marie-Claire Jamet); Zvi Avni: Meditations on a Drama (Lukas Foss); Hummel: Septet in D Minor Op.74 (Marlboro Festival); Stravinsky: Les Noces (Kraft)
10.05 (stereo): Brahms: Piano Concerto No.1, Op.15 (Alfred Brendel, Schmidt-Isserstedt)
11.00 Sephardi songs
11.15 Elementary School Broadcasts
11.30 Education for All
12.05 Noon Concert — Arthur Schnabel plays Schubert: Variations on a Theme by Harold Op.82, No.1; Mozart: Piano Concerto in B-flat, K.595 (Barbirolli); Bizet: Jeux d'enfants (with Karl-Ulrich Schnabel, piano four-hands)
13.00 (stereo): Works by Holst, Massenet, Handel, Dupre, Rozza, Leoncavallo and Haydn
14.10 Children's Programmes
15.30 World of Science
15.55 Notes on a New Book
16.05 (stereo): Jonathan Zak, piano, plays — Haydn: Sonata No.42 in E Minor; Josef Tal: Concerto No.6, for Piano and Tape; Schumann: Kreisleriana, Op.16
17.35 Programmes for Olim
20.05 Everyman's University
20.35 Reflections on the portion of the week — Prof. Yeshayahu Leibowitz
21.00 (stereo): Music Quiz
21.35 Music Magazine
22.00 (stereo): Oscar Boehm: Sextet (1870) (Jerusalem Symphony Orchestra Wind Instruments); Dalia and Orit Uziel, piano four-hands — Bach: Sonata in C Major; Moszkowski: Spanish Dances Op.12; Rachmaninov: 6 Pieces, Op.11
23.15 (stereo): Jazz Improvisations — Recordings of the 1980 Norway International Jazz Festival
00.10 (stereo): Choral Music of the 20th century — Gyorgy Ligeti: Lux Eterna (1966); John Taverner: Requiem

Second Programme

6.12 Gymnastics
6.22 Agricultural broadcasts
6.54 Green Light — drivers' corner
7.00 This Morning — news magazine
8.10 All Shades of the Network — morning magazine
12.05 Productive Pace — magazine for workers and employers
12.30 Hebrew songs
13.00 Midday — music, news commentary
14.10 Anything Goes
16.10 Health and Medicine magazine
17.10 Beautiful Land (repeat)
18.07 Of Men and Figures — economics magazine
18.48 Bible Reading — Ezekiel 3:16-27
19.00 Today — people and events in the news
20.10 Sabbath songs
22.05 With People (repeat)
23.05 The Second Half — women's magazine

Army

6.30 University on the Air — the Talmudic Legend
7.07 "707" — Alex Aviki's morning programme
8.05 IDF morning newsreel
9.05 Right Now — Yitzhak Ben-Nir's show
11.05 Golden Oldies
12.05 Noon Party — music, news flashes
14.05 Two Hours — music, art, cinema and theatre reviews, interviews, anecdotes
16.05 Four in the Afternoon
17.05 IDF evening newsreel
18.05 Military magazine
19.05 Needle in a Record Stack — new records and recordings
21.00 Mabat newsreel — radio transmission of the TV newsreel
21.35 University on the Air (repeat)
22.05 Jazz Hour
23.05 Soldiers' Discussion — Hanna Zemer talks to officer cadets
00.05 Night Birds — songs, chat with Yoav Kutner

CINEMAS

JERUSALEM 4, 7, 9
Eden: Roar of the Dragon; **Edison:** Lov Devotion (Turkish film); **Hebrah:** Ragi Bull 4, 6.30, 9 (adults only); **Kfir:** Ordin People; **Mitchell:** Foul Play 7, 9; **Ori** Gloria 4, 6.45, 9; **Oren:** Seems Like C Times; **Ron:** Kentucky Fried Mov **Semadar:** The Elephant Man 7, 9. **Binyenei Ha'ooma:** The Vulture 7. **Cinema 1:** Soft Beds, Hard Battles Night Games 9.15; **Israel Muse** Gulliver's Travels 3.30; **Cinematheq** Porte des Lilas 7; Carmina Burana 9.

TEL AVIV 4.30, 7.15, 9.30
Allenby: Producers; **Ben-Yehuda:** See Like Old Times; **Chen:** Closed; **Cine One:** The Three Bastards; **Cinema T** The Last Metro 7, 9.30; **Dekel:** T Competition 7, 9.30; **Drive-I** C.H.O.M.P.S. 7.15; Brubaker 9.30; **I** Women, midnight; **Esther:** Lovi Couples; **Gat:** Ordinary People 4.30, 9.30; **Gordon:** The Thin Line; **Hod:** T Big Brawl; **Lisor:** Everything you want to know about sex 4.30, 7, 9.30; **Mai** Snooker Festival; **Mograbi:** Stir Cra **Only:** La Banquiera 4.15, 7, 9.30; **Pa** The Vulture 10, 12, 2, 4, 7.15, 9.30; **Pe** Private Benjamin; **Ramat Aviv:** Last M ried Couple in America 7.15, 9. **Shabaff:** Raging Bull 4.15, 7, 9.30 (adu only); **Studio:** Taxi Driver 4.30, 7, 9. **Tchelet:** Coal Miner's Daughter; **Tel Av** Five Man Army; **Tel Aviv Museum:** Co fidence; **Zafon:** Mon Oncle d'Amerique 9.30

HAIFA 4, 6.45, 9
Amphitheatre: The Big Brawl; **Arm** Smokey and the Bandit Ride Ag **Atzmon:** Taxi Driver; **Chen:** Kramer Kramer; **Galor:** Concorde Affair 10, 2 Dial M for Murder 12, 4, 9; **Keren** Tess 6, 9; **Moriah:** Super Snooper 6, 9; **Orah:** Nine to Five; **Orion:** Bl Emanuelle Goes East, nonstop, (adu only); **Orly:** Elephant Man 6.30, 9; **Pe** Ordinary People 4, 6.30, 9; **Ron:** Priv Benjamin; **Shavit:** The Last Metro 6.4

RAMAT GAN
Armon: For Whom the Bell Tolls 7, 9. **Bilby** 4; **Oasis:** Ordinary People 4, 7, 9. **Ordan:** The Big Brawl 4, 7.15, 9.30; **Ra** **Gan:** Nine to Five 7.15, 9.30

HERZLIYA
David: Fame 4, 7, 9.30; **Tiferet:** Brubak 7.15, 9.30

PETAH TIKVA
Shalom: Chapter Two 9.30 Sun., 7, 9 Mon., Tue., Thur.

NETANYA
Esther: The Twice Woman 4.30, 7, 9.

RAMAT HASHARON
Star: Savage World 9.30; West Side St 7

EASY HEBREW BROADCASTS
First programme: News daily at 8.54 (Saturday 7.04) News and features daily 5.35 p.m.

Money Matters

هكذا من الأصل

Zim's IS74.9m. profit was boosted by sale of old ships

By YA'ACOV FRIEDLER
Jerusalem Post Reporter

HAIFA. — Zim's balance sheet for 1980, totalling $582 million, was approved by the shipping line's board last week. The total was 4.2 per cent higher than during 1979.

The company spokesman said yesterday that profits came to IS74.9m., more than three times the 1979 profit of IS23.6m. However, this included IS70m. from the sale of three older vessels in the Zim fleet, totalling 80,000 tons deadweight. During the year the company also accepted delivery of a new, 17,000-ton ship, costing $9m. (to be paid off over a number of years).

The spokesman said that, despite the inclusion of income from ship sales, Zim considered its 1980 financial performance "a substantial accomplishment" in view of the depressed state of world shipping, stiff competition and increased operating costs.

The total turnover from shipping and ancillary services amounted to $698m., up from $649m. in 1979. During the year Zim carried 8.4 million tons of cargo (excluding oil), of which 6.5 million tons were home trade cargoes. The two million tons carried between foreign ports marked a five per cent rise over 1979 and accounted for 57 per cent of the company's total income. In 1979 only 51 per cent of income derived from foreign trade.

FOOD CHIEF. — Bernardo de Azevedo Brito of Brazil has been named interim executive director of the U.N. World Food Programme, the Food and Agriculture Organization announced in Rome yesterday.

The Commodity Futures Markets

COMMODITY	COMMODITY CLOSING PRICES High	Low	Last	Change on Week
Aluminum*	650	640	650	+9
Copper*	864	857.50	864	—2
Lead*	343	337	343	—1
Nickel*	30.94	30.65	30.75	—0.10
Tin*	62.65	61.05	62.65	+1.50
Zinc*	430	416	428	+85
Gold**	493	476.50	485	—0.75
Silver(*)	554	534	545	—6
Cotton***	84.05	82.62	83.10	—143
Coffee****	1066	1039	1039	—24
Sugar****	178	171.50	178	—3.70

* Pounds Sterling/tonne, 3 month basis. ** Dollars/troy oz. *** Cents/lb., May contract. **** Pounds Sterling/tonne, May contract. (*) Pence/troy oz.

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UNITED MIZRAHI BANK LTD

Foreign Currency Rates for 17.5.81

Country	Currency		Buying (Cheques and transactions)	Selling (Cheques and transactions)	Buying (Banknotes)	Selling (Banknotes)
S.A.	Dollar	1	9.9351	10.0349	9.8400	10.1300
eat Britain	Sterling	1	20.7047	20.9127	20.5100	21.1100
rmany	Mark	1	4.3357	4.3772	4.2900	4.4200
ance	Franc	1	1.7995	1.8176	1.7800	1.8300
lland	Gulden	1	3.9191	3.9585	3.8800	4.0000
itzerland	Franc	1	4.8228	4.8713	4.7800	4.9200
eden	Krona	1	2.0234	2.0437	1.9800	2.0600
rway	Krone	1	1.7485	1.7660	1.7100	1.7800
nmark	Krone	1	1.3760	1.3898	1.3500	1.4000
nland	Mark	1	2.2971	2.3202	2.2500	2.3400
nada	Dollar	1	8.2809	8.3640	8.1400	8.4400
stralia	Dollar	1	11.2862	11.3996	10.7800	11.6100
uth Africa	Rand	1	11.8397	11.9485	9.2900	12.5700
lgium	Franc	10	2.6589	2.6867	2.5800	2.7100
stria	Schilling	10	6.1139	6.1753	6.0600	6.2300
ly	Lire	1000	8.6845	8.7717	8.0800	8.8500
pan	Yen	1000	44.8587	45.3042	44.4200	45.7300

"Dollar Paz" and "Euro Paz" Buying and Selling rates for 17.5.81

		Buying	Selling
"Dollar Paz"	1 unit	32.8713	33.2015
"Euro Paz"	1 unit	44.1301	44.5784

Interest rates (%) for non-resident deposit accounts (Patach) and Israeli resident deposit accounts (Patam) for 17.5.81

		Patach 3	Patach 6	Patach 12	Patam 3	Patam 6	Patam 12
.A.	Dollar	19¼	18⅝	17¼	17¼	16⅝	15⅝
eat Britain	Sterling	11⅝	11⅝	12⅜	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝
rmany	Mark	12⅛	12⅛	12⅜	10⅜	10⅝	10⅜
lland	Gulden	10⅝	11	11⅛	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝
nada	Dollar	18	17⅝	17	16⅝	16⅝	15⅝
ance	Franc	17¼	16⅝	15¼	16¼	15¼	14¼
itzerland	Franc	9⅜	9⅜	8⅝	7⅜	7⅝	7⅝
ollar Paz"		16¼	15⅝	15¼	14¼	14¼	13⅝
uro Paz"		13	13	12⅜	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜

UNITED MIZRAHI BANK LTD

Sophisticated measuring device earns maker 'Approved Exporter' status

By YA'ACOV FRIEDLER
Jerusalem Post Reporter

HAIFA. — The Uniseal Decomposition Vessels company of Nahariya has broken into the $100,000 "Approved Exporter" ranks for 1980 thanks to a specialized product that has met with remarkable success.

The new pressure-measuring system is unique in that it avoids any direct contact between the reaction vessel in which substances are analyzed and the measuring device. This represents an important advantage in the analysis of chemical and compositional properties of materials, since it prevents volume changes in the vessel and makes unnecessary any corrections for the presence of a foreign body.

The decomposition vessel can take pressures of up to 1,200 pounds per square inch (p.s.i.), or 80 atmospheres. The lid of the vessel functions as a high-precision mechanical membrane, which registers the pressure that is displayed on a meter on top of the apparatus.

The system sells for $900 and since it was put on the market last December, 40 have been sold, mainly in the U.S., Germany and Australia. It has aroused considerable interest in scientific circles and in Germany alone 15 scientific journals have reported on it, the managing director of Uniseal, Bedrich Bernas, told *The Post.*

Bernas, a graduate in analytical chemistry of Prague University, came to this country in 1939 and founded the firm in 1970. It concentrates on the development of instruments for the science-industry market.

The company's regular line is a set of decomposition vessels that can take pressures of up to 5,250 p.s.i. (350 atmospheres) at high temperatures. Both systems are especially useful in the analysis of explosives, propellants and organic materials. The decomposition vessels come in three sets of two each, costing $300.

Uniseal has a staff of only two, managing director and researcher Bernas, and a secretary. The decomposition vessels are manufactured from stainless steel and specialized Teflon, which account for 20 per cent of the price. All the rest is "added value," and 95 per cent of production is exported. Bernas does some of the manufacturing himself and farms out the rest to subcontractors.

Some 200 scientific papers on the system's application in the analysis of organic and inorganic substances have been published worldwide.

Bigger pensions for victims of enemy action

Jerusalem Post Reporter

Victims of hostile action will have more extensive pension privileges under a new amendment, which the Cabinet approved yesterday for tabling in the Knesset today.

Social Affairs Minister Israel Katz, explaining the terms of the amendment in the Cabinet, said that one of the cases where survivors' rights would be increased involved children below the age of 14 killed in hostile action.

CLASSIFIEDS

DEADLINES Jerusalem: Weekdays: 10 a.m. of day prior to publication. For Friday's paper: 5 p.m. on Wednesday. For Sunday's paper: 3 p.m. on Thursday. Tel Aviv and Haifa: Wednesdays and Fridays: 12 noon two days prior to publication. For Sunday's paper: 12 noon Thursday.
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FOREIGN CURRENCY
15.5.81
Friday's foreign exchange rates against the Israel Shekel, for U.S. dollar transactions under $3,000 and transactions of other currencies under the equivalent of $500.

	Selling	Buying
U.S.$	10.0339	9.9361
DM	4.3787	4.3361
Swiss Fr.	4.8702	4.8228
Sterling	20.8856	20.6820
French Fr.	1.8173	1.7998
Dutch Fl.	3.9349	3.8965
Austrian Sch(10)	6.1785	6.1183
Swedish Kr.	2.0446	2.0246
Danish Kr.	1.3907	1.3771
Norwegian Kr.	1.7665	1.7493
Finnish Mark	2.3202	2.2976
Canadian $	8.3598	8.2784
Rand	11.9423	11.8259
Australian $	11.4080	11.2968
Belgian Fr.(10)	2.6850	2.6588
Yen(100)	4.5177	4.4737
Italian Lire(1000)	8.7863	8.7006

INTERBANK LONDON SPOT RATES:

U.S.$	2.0745/55	per £
DM	2.2982/92	per $
Swiss Fr.	2.0660/75	per $
French Fr.	5.5365/85	per $
Italian Lire	1044.00/40	per $
Dutch Fl.	2.5560/75	per $
Norwegian Kr.	5.6775/25	per $
Danish Kr.	7.2100/00	per $
Yen	221.70/90	per $
Swedish Kr.	4.9065/90	per $

FORWARD RATES:

	1 mos.	3 mos.	6 mos.
$/£	2.0590/920	2.1145.165	2.1405/430
DM/$	2.2820/835	2.2082/807	2.2312/332
Sw.Fr./$	2.0472/497	2.0160/188	1.9800/840

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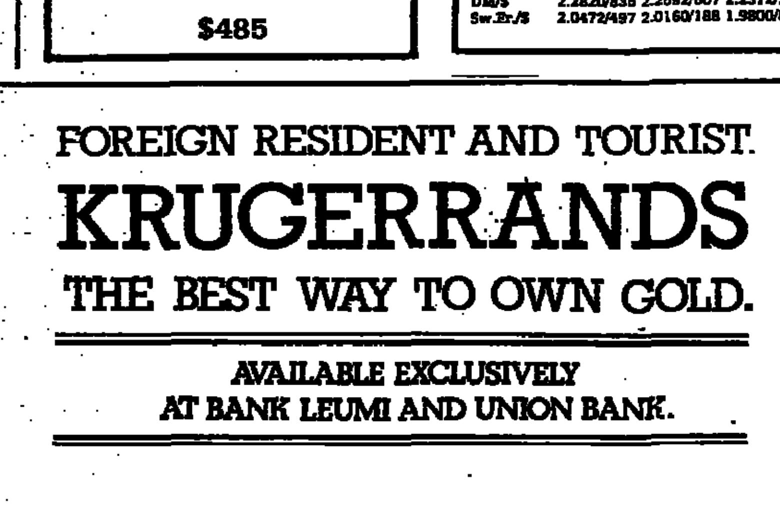

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Tal Aroyo

10.7% April index sinks shares

By JOSEPH MORGENSTERN

TEL AVIV. — The 10.7 per cent rise in the April cost-of-living index, announced Friday afternoon, caught most observers by surprise. Analysts had generally estimated that the figure would not exceed 9 per cent.

In reaction to the high figure most sectors of index-linked bonds were in relatively strong demand, and prices advanced by as much as 4 per cent in some cases. Trading volumes were also high, in comparison with recent figures, and totalled just over IS40 million.

The continuing tension created by the dispute with Syria, combined with the high cost-of-living index weighed heavily on the equity market yesterday and prices fell across a broad front. Even the commercial bank sector was not immune from the trend. Market activity was characterized by an absence of buyers, and when these did appear they were only willing to move in at considerably lower price levels. Eleven issues could not be traded at all and were established as "sellers only," with their prices lowered by 5 per cent without any trading taking place. A total of 88 issues moved lower by margins of over 5 per cent, a large number falling by 10 per cent.

United Mizrahi and Maritime Bank shares were major losers among commercial banks stocks. The former fell by 8 per cent, while the latter were 10 per cent lower. Danot 5.0 was 7.6 per cent lower, while FIBI was easing by 3.1 per cent. The Big Three banks moved up by their regular small margins.

Losses among mortgage bank stocks were in the order of 3-4 per cent. Among specialized financial institutions Shilton was 7 per cent lower, while Industrial Development Bank shares were 10 per cent lower.

Losses among insurance company stocks ran as high as 10 per cent, with Ararat 0.1 leading the way down.

Magor came to the market yesterday for the first time. The debut was successful, as the shares were up nearly 9 per cent over their issue price. Rapac 0.1, on the other hand, was clobbered for a loss of nearly 15 per cent.

The situation was also grim among land development and real estate shares. Rassco pref. suffered a 10 per cent loss, as was the case with the 0.5 Caesarea shares. The Caesarea options were nearly 16 per cent lower. Others in the group were set back by margins of 5-7 per cent.

Industrials represented the hardest hit sector, as 10 per cent losses were far from the exception. In this category were Elco 0.1, Electra 0.1 and 0.5, Elron options, Ata B and C, Electric Wire & Cables (r), America-Israel Paper Mills, Assis and Arad.

The three lone gainers among industrials were Nechushtan, which rose by 5 per cent, Molett by 10 points, and Galil 3.0 shares, which rose by 3 points.

Investment company stocks participated fully in the down-moving market. Unico (B) and Amissar pref. were both down by more than 10 per cent. The Amissar options tumbled by 14.4 per cent. Speculative Wolfson 1 was a 10 per cent loser, as Jordan Exploration was sliding lower by just under 10 per cent. Koor Investments lost 600 points, to 9,900. Clal Israel, on a very small turnover, found its shares pared by 9.3 per cent. Piryon Investments was a 10 per cent loser.

Tel Aviv Stock Exchange

	Closing price	Volumes IS1,000	Change
Comm. Banks & Bankholding			
IDB prf	9750.0	1.6	n.c.
IDB r	1456.0	409.7	+7.0
IDB B r	1456.0	1.2	+7.0
IDB prf A	2520.0	3.1	n.c.
IDB op 5	2460.0	.3	+5.0
IDB op 6	1940.0	2.7	+5.0
IDB op 7	1976.0	7.2	n.c.
IDB op 8	1910.0	14.4	n.c.
IDB op 9	1197.0	6.7	n.c.
Union r	z931.0	835.0	n.c.
Union no div. 80	—	—	—
Union op r	z3750.0	9.0	—45.0
Union op 3 r	z1827.0	10.0	—10.0
Union op 4 r	z860.0	6.8	n.c.
Union op 6	z1315.0	51.1	—10.0
Union sc	z870.0	.6	n.c.
Union sc5 r	z555.0	2.0	n.c.
Discount r	1892.0	40.9	+7.0
Discount A r	1892.0	76.4	+7.0
Discount A sc r	1017.0	102.2	+4.0
Mizrahi r	420.0	712.5	—36.0
Mizrahi no div. 80	—	—	—
Mizrahi b	420.0	100.6	—36.0
Mizrahi op 2 r	3260.0	.5	—300.0
Mizrahi op 3	1390.0	4.7	—32.0
Mizrahi op 8	570.0	35.6	—15.0
Mizrahi sc 4 r	1065.0	3.6	—45.0
Mizrahi sc 5 r	890.0	1.2	—15.0
Mizrahi sc 6 r	715.0	16.4	—50.0
Mizrahi sc 7 r	615.0	23.8	—30.0
Maritime 0.1 r	406.0	130.0	—45.0
Maritime 0.5 r	406.0	44.5	—45.0
Hapoalim prf b	d1380.0	4.8	—81.0
Hapoalim r	d1396.0	557.3	+8.0
Hapoalim 50% div	d1396.0	39.9	+8.0
Hapoalim b	—	—	—
Hapoalim op 4 r	4870.0	2.1	—10.0
Hapoalim op 5 r	3940.0	7.6	n.c.
Hapoalim op 7 r	2280.0	15.8	—10.0
Hapoalim op 9 r	3820.0	19.6	+50.0
Hapoalim op 10	1720.0	22.7	+10.0
Hapoalim sc 6 r	1550.0	8.5	—4.0
Hapoalim sc 8 r	1060.0	30.2	n.c.
General A	1275.0	32.7	+5.0
General op 6	1176.0	.6	n.c.
General sc 4 r	820.0	8.3	—15.0
General sc 5 r	205.0	73.5	—5.0
Leumi	1033.0	1,006.5	+4.0
Leumi dvd. 80	—	—	—
Leumi op 2 r	4135.0	12.4	+40.0
Leumi op 4 r	1885.0	8.4	n.c.
Leumi op 10	838.0	31.0	n.c.
Leumi op 5 r	1800.0	22.4	+10.0
Leumi sc 6 r	1983.0	.4	+8.0
Leumi sc 7 r	1691.0	—	+6.0
Leumi sc 8 r	1050.0	14.6	+10.0
Leumi sc 9 r	244.0	240.7	n.c.
OHH r	2350.0	.7	+5.0
OHH b	2365.0	.8	+5.0
Danot 1.0	408.0	223.6	—22.0
Danot 5.0	292.0	433.9	—24.0
FIBI sc 1 r	1545.0	43.4	n.c.
FIBI r	796.0	103.6	—25.0
Mortgage Banks			
Gen Mtge r	2x655.0	151.9	—10.0
Gen Mtge b	dx660.0	.1	—10.0
Gen Mtge op 114	3710.0	.1	—40.0
Gen Mtge op 117	895.0	37.2	—25.0
Gen Mtge 129	970.0	100.4	—15.0
Gen Mtge db 116	520.0	1.6	—5.0
Carmel r	dx500.0	96.0	—10.0
Carmel b	dx510.0	3.0	n.c.
Carmel op A	495.0	19.3	—40.0
Carmel db 10	322.0	3.8	n.c.
Binyan r	dx333.0	s.o.	—17.0
Binyan 50% div 80	348.0	11.7	—2.0
Dev & Mtge r	360.0	2.2	—10.0
Dev & Mtge b	980.0	1.1	—40.0
Dev & Mtge op 88	390.0	3.2	—10.0
Dev & Mtge op 95	272.0	1.3	+4.0
Dev & Mtge op 94	dx764.0	121.0	+3.0
Mishkan r	—	—	—
Mishkan ½ dvd 80	764.0	.3	+3.0
Mishkan b	1735.0	.2	+15.0
Mishkan op 2	797.0	10.7	n.c.
Mishkan op 3	820.0	20.7	—35.0
Tefahot prf r	820.0	5.1	—40.0
Tefahot prf b	820.0	55.7	—35.0
Tefahot r	828.0	58.4	—27.0
Tefahot b	840.0	18.0	n.c.
Merav r	1620.0	2.1	n.c.
Merav op	700.0	23.4	n.c.
Financing Institutions			
Shilton r	122.0	245.5	—9.0
Shilton b	270.0	5.0	+4.0
Shilton op A r	183.0	3.0	—19.0
Shilton op B	264.0	9.7	—34.0
Shilton op 5	105.0	36.8	—13.0
Shilton sc 1	162.0	21.4	—9.0
Shilton sc 2	167.5	10.0	—18.5
Otz. Lataasiya r	910.0	277.0	—20.0
Otz. Lataasiya d	905.0	25.8	—20.0
Otz. Lataasiya b	915.0	6.0	—20.0
Otz. Lataasiya op	700.0	.5	—40.0
Ampal r	—	—	—
Agriculture prf A	1095.0	23.6	—5.0
Ind Dev prf r	540.0	4.9	—60.0
Clal Lease 0.1 r	190.0	31.4	—6.0
Clal Lease 0.5 r	186.0	51.1	—8.0
Clal Lease op	264.0	29.0	—18.0
Insurance			
Aryeh r	650.0	70.4	—49.0
Aryeh op r	3240.0	.3	—204.0
Aryeh sc	356.0	—	—
Ararat 0.1 r	1497.0	1.3	—166.0
Ararat 0.5 r	477.0	20.8	—40.0
Reinsurance 0.1 r	870.0	3.0	—13.0
Reinsurance 0.5 r	265.0	89.5	—9.0
Hassneh r	548.0	59.7	—22.0
Hassneh nd 80	530.0	9.4	—20.0
Hassneh b	548.0	10.6	—22.0
Hassneh op	540.0	11.3	—64.0
Hassneh op 2	345.0	53.2	—47.0
Phoenix 0.1 r	550.0	2.8	n.c.
Phoenix 0.5 r	609.0	.2	—2.0
Yardenia 0.1 r	420.0	4.5	—34.0
Yardenia 0.5 r	362.0	s.o.	—19.0
Sahar r	660.0	46.8	—36.0
Sahar b	655.0	1.7	—45.0
Sahar op r	660.0	10.0	—35.0
Sahar sc	280.0	23.4	—23.0
Sahar obl.	154.0	55.6	n.c.
Securitas r	860.0	53.6	n.c.
Securitas op	587.0	55.4	—5.0
Zur r	610.0	13.5	+8.0
Zur b	630.0	6.8	+5.0
Comm. Services & Utilities			
Delek r	605.0	30.9	—27.0
Delek b	605.0	1.6	—35.0
Delek db 2	1190.0	.6	n.c.
Cold Store 0.1 r	—	—	—
Cold Store 1	3997.0	.2	n.c.
Cold Store 1.0 r	3999.0	—	—
Cold Store db 2 r	3100.0	—	—
Isr Electric r	780.0	2.0	+1.0
Lighterage 0.1 r	5386.0	—	—
Lighterage 0.5 r	2350.0	23.7	n.c.
Lighterage op 2	4945.0	—	—
Lighterage db 1	c1800.0	.7	—309.0
Rapac 0.1 r	762.0	6.4	—131.0
Rapac 0.5 r	510.0	5.3	—10.0
Supersol A	760.0	55.9	—44.0
Supersol B	600.0	64.2	—22.0
Supersol op	890.0	24.6	—35.0
Land Development Building, Citrus			
Azorim r	467.0	91.1	—30.0
Azorim op A	1455.0	23.0	—40.0
Azorim op B r	852.0	50.0	—21.0
Azorim db 1	430.0	10.9	n.c.
Africa Isr 0.1 r	—	—	—
Africa Isr 1.0 r	—	—	—
Africa op 1	—	—	—
ILDC r	1215.0	165.8	—55.0
ILDC b	1215.0	2.0	—95.0
ILDC op A r	5550.0	.3	—400.0
ILDC op B r	2400.0	1.0	n.c.
ILDC op 5	930.0	27.6	—95.0
ILDC db 3 r	c1600.0	1.0	—70.0
ILDC db 8 r	1655.0	9.6	—70.0
HLB Realty 0.1 r	208.0	38.6	n.c.
HLB Realty 0.5 r	140.0	143.7	+1.0
HLB Realty op	118.0	49.6	—7.0
Solel Boneh prf A	9000.0	2.0	n.c.
Solel Boneh prf A	9000.0	.1	n.c.
Prop & Bldg r	750.0	62.0	—35.0
Prop & Bldg op A	2500.0	2.1	—169.0
Prop & Bldg op B	1850.0	.4	n.c.
Prop & Bldg db 5	1225.0	.1	—60.0
Bayside 0.1 r	740.0	34.7	—10.0
Bayside 0.5 r	700.0	8.4	n.c.
Bayside op	695.0	5.9	—65.0
Ispro r	297.0	107.8	—25.0
Isras r	3550.0	.1	n.c.
Mehadrin r	1330.0	3.6	—70.0
ICP r	2660.0	—	+60.0
Neot Aviv r	820.0	2.4	n.c.
Pri Or r	1120.0	.5	—80.0
Caesarea r	471.0	s.o.	—25.0
Caesaria 0.5	365.0	43.9	—40.0
Caesaria op 1	213.0	53.6	—40.0
Rassco prf r	968.0	15.8	—107.0
Rassco r	960.0	12.3	—40.0
Industrials			
Urdan 0.1 r	320.0	12.1	—21.0
Urdan 0.5 r	320.0	11.6	—20.0
Urdan op 2 r	280.0	16.8	—21.0
Elbit 0.1 r	1092.0	s.o.	—57.0
Elbit 0.5 r	—	—	—
Alliance r	—	—	—
Elco 0.1 r	1584.0	2.0	—176.0
Elco 0.25 r	475.0	13.2	—20.0
Elco 0.2 b	475.0	4.5	—15.0
Elco op A	590.0	5.0	—26.0
Elco db 1	286.0	13.4	—32.0
Electra 0.1 r	837.0	10.8	—93.0
Electra 0.5 r	409.0	20.6	—45.0
Electra db	656.0	3.4	—73.0
Electra db 2	350.0	7.0	—35.0
Elron 8	2055.0	31.3	—50.0
Elron op A	2480.0	2.1	—295.0
Argaman prf r	340.0	4.5	—26.0
Argaman prf b	340.0	1.2	—15.0
Argaman r	339.0	15.9	n.c.
Argaman b	339.0	10.0	n.c.
Ata B r	291.0	28.9	—32.0
Ata C r	164.0	515.1	—18.0
Ata no dvd.	159.5	44.5	—17.5
Ata op 3 r	228.0	93.8	—20.0
Ata db 2 r	179.0	22.3	—7.0
Dubek prf r	1865.0	9.1	—170.0
Dubek prf b	1900.0	7.4	—145.0
Fertilizers r	365.0	52.3	—35.0
Cables r	248.0	22.4	—27.0
Cables b	260.0	8.2	n.c.
HaifaChem r	750.0	53.1	—50.0
HaifaChem no div	730.0	24.2	—60.0
HaifaChem op 2	1371.0	8.7	—120.0
HaifaChem db 1	760.0	4.0	—20.0
Teva r	2065.0	56.4	n.c.
Teva b	2055.0	18.9	n.c.
Teva op	4360.0	1.7	n.c.
Teva db 1	715.0	38.4	n.c.
Zion Cables 1.0	398.0	4.8	—2.0
Zion Cables 5.0	240.0	57.3	—20.0
Zion Cables op 1	224.0	6.1	—24.0
Lodzia 0.1 r	710.0	8.0	—50.0
Lodzia 0.4 r	487.0	45.1	n.c.
Molett B r	1070.0	3.3	+10.0
Galil Ind	271.0	s.o.	—14.0
Galil Ind. 1.0	—	—	—
Galil Ind. 3.0	261.0	72.7	+3.0
Galil Ind.	105.0	101.8	—10.0
Man 1.0	228.0	27.2	n.c.
Man 5.0	174.0	17.9	—1.0
Phoenicia prf r	—	—	—
Dead Sea r	x1170.0	62.0	—76.0
AIPM r	1341.0	24.6	—149.0
AIPM op A r	1425.0	1.5	n.c.
AIPM db 1 r	1750.0	.9	n.c.
Assis r	576.0	6.3	—64.0
Assis db 1	731.0	.2	n.c.
Petrochem db 1	179.5	—	—9.5
Nechushtan b	1779.0	—	+85.0
Elite r	1160.0	23.3	—14.0
Elite op 3 r	1701.0	1.8	n.c.
Elite sc 2 r	850.0	2.8	—32.0
Arad r	891.0	4.3	—99.0
Polgat 0.1 r	2000.0	3.7	—30.0
Polgat 0.4 r	1765.0	10.2	—15.0
Polgat op r	1960.0	10.0	—50.0
Polygon r	251.0	55.1	—19.0
Polygon op 1	183.0	18.8	—17.0
Rim 0.1 r	830.0	11.3	—40.0
Rim 0.4 r	565.0	9.6	—15.0
Schoellerina	400.0	103.0	—14.0
Schoellerina op	352.0	63.9	±21.0
Shemen prf r	11,501.0	2.0	+1.0
Taal B r	230.0	93.2	n.c.
Taal B b	223.0	8.0	—12.0
Frutarom r	238.0	s.o.	—13.0
Investment & Holding Companies			
Unico	700.0	—	—37.0
Unico	662.0	1.5	—74.0
Elgar r	2720.0	.7	n.c.
Elgar b	2539.0	.5	—1.0
Ellern r	1370.0	9.9	—80.0
Ellern b	1360.0	2.6	n.c.
Amissar prf r	626.0	24.3	—70.0
Amissar d	640.0	—	—20.0
Amissar op r	685.0	5.9	—115.0
Central Trade B	x545.0	6.8	—45.0
Inv Paz r	590.0	12.5	—25.0
Inv Paz b	600.0	11.0	—15.0
Wolfson 0.1 r	4700.0	.1	n.c.
Wolfson 1.0 r	864.0	7.6	—96.0
Wolfson 1.0 b	920.0	1.3	—20.0
Amp A r	1400.0	3.0	n.c.
Disc Inv r	590.0	227.8	—20.0
Disc Inv b	590.0	63.4	—17.0
Disc Inv op A r	—	—	—
Disc Inv op B r	800.0	3.3	—50.0
Disc Inv op C r	680.0	5.5	—20.0
Disc Inv op I	466.0	21.3	—38.0
Disc Inv db 135 r	425.0	10.4	—20.0
Hapoalim Inv r	1404.0	4.9	+4.0
Hapoalim Inv b	1406.0	—	+2.0
Hapoalim Inv op 1	2000.0	3.4	—30.0
Leumi Inv r	1010.0	57.2	—10.0
Jordan Explo A r	1040.0	3.1	—110.0
Jordan Explo op r	4801.0	—	—
Jordan Explo op 2	1100.0	2.7	—94.0
Mizrahi Inv r	2290.0	.4	+10.0
Mizrahi Inv b	2280.0	.7	+10.0
Clal Trade r	x304.0	27.8	n.c.
Clal Trade sc op	776.0	43.2	—110.0
Clal Trade sc 1	275.0	25.7	—5.0
Export Inv r	1959.0	—	—1.0
Export Inv b	1939.0	—	—22.0
Koor prf r	9900.0	1.0	—600.0
Clal RE r	307.0	s.o.	—16.0
Clal RE op A r	1590.0	.6	n.c.
Clal RE db 1 r	937.0	.9	n.c.
Clal Israel	x680.0	7.3	—20.0
Clal Ind's	x535.0	262.1	—23.0
Clal Ind's op A r	853.0	4.6	—12.0
Clal Ind's db 5 r	1000.0	2.1	n.c.
Landeco r	324.0	s.o.	—17.0
Landeco op 1 r	310.0	19.5	—41.0
Oz Inv B r	682.0	18.1	+15.0
Oz Inv db r	772.0	5.2	+70.0
Pama Inv r	310.0	12.5	—10.0
Piryon Inv B r	297.0	169.5	—33.0
Piryon op r	215.0	29.8	—20.0
Fuel & Explo.			
Oil Explo Paz r	425.0	74.1	—25.0
Oil Explo op r	290.0	29.5	—30.0
Fedoil r	750.0	10.4	—60.0
Naphtha r	2140.0	1.5	+143.0
Lapidot r	—	—	—
Lapidot b	—	—	—
New listings			
Ariedan 0.1	170.0	124.0	—7.0
Ariedan 0.5	135.0	262.3	—10.0
Ariedan op. A	103.0	82.9	—13.0
Harel	159.0	139.8	—17.0
Afik 1	200.0	204.4	—15.0
Afik 5	159.0	133.0	—5.0
Taro Pharm.	297.0	115.2	—5.0
Magor	305.0	99.6	+25.0

Abbreviations:

s.o.	sellers only	n.c.	no change
b.o.	buyers only	r	registered
d	without dividend	b	bearer
c	without coupon	pref.	preferred
x	without bonus	op.	option
*	without rights	conv.	convertible

Leumi	1033	1006.5	+4
Mizrahi R	420	712.5	—36
Hapoalim R	1396	557.3	+8

Shares traded: IS88.8m.
Convertibles: IS4.8m.
Bonds: IS40.0m.
General Share Index, down 1.3%, to 124.6

Stock Exchange New York

NEW YORK. — Stocks rallied strongly here on Friday, as worries about rising interest rates began to subside. The DJIA closed at 985.95, a gain of 12.88 points on the day. Volume also picked up with nearly 46 million shares trading, and breadth was hearteningly positive with advances ahead of declines by nearly a 2 to 1 margin.

The five most actively-traded issues were: American Airlines 19¾ (+1⅜), AT & T 58 (+⅞), Sony 23½ (+½), IBM 56¼ (-¼) and Lockheed 39 (+2).

After the close, the Federal Reserve reported that money supply as measured by M1A was up 3.5 billion, while M1B was up by 3.1 billion in the latest reporting week. Although large, these figures were well below what many analysts had been expecting.

Due to technical difficulties Friday's New York Stock Exchange quotations were not available yesterday.

Bond prices

100% Linked		
3600	—	—
3602	187.8	+5.0
3604	157.1	+3.9
3606	135.2	+3.2
4% Gov't develop.		
Group 1. Yield:		+0.72
3001	1472.0	+148.0
3007	2191.0	+119.0
Group 7. Yield:		+1.20
3020	2342.0	+15.0
3025	2271.0	n.c.
Defence loan 69.		
34 (Lamed Dalet)		
210 (Reish Yod)	2248.0	+64.0
4% Gov't (80% C-o-L)		
Group 22. Yield:		+1.34
3101	1812.0	+44.0
3106	1875.0	+15.0
Group 24. Yield:		+1.39
3110	1508.0	+42.0
3115	1402.0	+20.0
4% Gov't (80% C-o-L)		
Group 42. Yield:		+1.74
3210	1160.0	+38.0
3206	1097.0	+31.0
6% Gov't (80% C-o-L)		
Group 52. Yield:		+1.73
3501	1031.0	+16.7
3504	887.3	+13.4
7% Gov't (80% C-o-L)		
Group 62. Yield:		+1.60
3522	862.5	+18.4
3526	799.7	+14.5
Group 66. Yield:		+1.53
3534	708.7	+17.9
3541	643.7	+15.1
Group 68. Yield:		+1.31
3546	597.6	+12.0
3551	565.2	+10.8
Group 70. Yield:		+1.51
3554	519.7	+8.2
3557	458.9	+5.5
Gov't dble-optn linked		
2001	808.3	+3.2
2015	725.5	+15.4
2033	516.8	+8.0
Dollar denom bonds		
Hollis 15	90.5	—1.1
Hollis 20	76.8	+1.5
Bonds 10% linked to foreign currency		
5.3% Gov't 6026	415.0	n.c.
6% Isr. Electric Corp. B	2490.0	+30.0
5% Dead Sea Works	2340.0	+50.0
Bonds 7% linked to foreign currency		
6003	465.0	+5.0

Ari Rath
Editor and
Managing Director

THE JERUSALEM POST

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Founded in 1932 by GERSHON AGRON, who was Editor until 1955. Editor 1955-1974 TED LURIE. Editor 1974-1975 LEA BEN DOR. EDITORIAL OFFICES AND ADMINISTRATION The Jerusalem Post Building, Romema, Jerusalem P.O.Box 81 (91000) Telephone 528181. Telex 26121. TEL AVIV 11 Rehov Carlebach, P.O.Box 20126 (61201) Telephone 294222. HAIFA 34 Rehov Herzl, Hadar Hacarmel, P.O.Box 4810 (31047) Telephone 645444. Published daily, except Saturday, in Jerusalem, Israel by The Palestine Post Ltd. Printed at The Jerusalem Post Press in Jerusalem. Registered at the G.P.O. Copyright of all material reserved, reproduction permitted only by arrangement.

Iyar 14, 5741 • Rajab 13, 1401

Intimidating the state media

WHICH PUBLIC event deserves to be broadcast (when, that is, the technicians allow it to be broadcast)? That is a question that regularly bedevils those in charge of news coverage in the electronic media, but particularly during the period preceding a national election — and before the Knesset's strange, self-denying edict comes into force which bans anything that smacks of electioneering, except the officially approved kind, from the screens 30 days in advance of polling day.

This is such a time, right now. At this time the Broadcasting Authority, which controls television and radio, might be expected to steer as neutral a course as is humanly possible between the contending claims to attention of the government and the opposition.

That, too, is what the Broadcasting Authority's director-general, Yosef Lapid, insists he is doing. Thus a fortnight ago a Likud election rally at Ariel (where Premier Begin swore never, if re-elected, to yield a square inch of Judea, Samaria, the Gaza District and the Golan Heights) was barred from showing. For the same reason a Peace Now rally in Tel Aviv last Saturday, urging the avoidance of war in Lebanon, was originally similarly held unsuitable for television.

But the fact is that impartiality on the side of the Likud has in fact characterized official broadcasting policy for several weeks now. In some measure the Authority may have been bending over backwards to meet Mr. Begin's complaint, justified to some very small degree, against the pro-Labour bias of a handful of broadcasters.

The overall result, however, has largely been to convert public television into an instrument of government propaganda. This is no longer a matter of pre-empting prime-time for the use of a cabinet minister through the invocation of some irrelevant emergency regulation. It is a question of the misuse of a public medium for partisan advantage under a false claim of strict even-handedness.

A perfect example of this was the series of appearances by Mr. Begin during the last Independence Day festivities as orator, interviewee and master-of-ceremonies. Wearing the distinguished mantle of prime minister, Mr. Begin turned in a performance that was demagogic electioneering by any other name. Fairness would have dictated a rebuttal by Mr. Peres. The pretence of impartiality, however, stood in the way.

Television's and (to an only slightly lesser extent) radio's *modus operandi* since then, for example in the Knesset debate on Lebanon, has been true to the new style. The government is everywhere, the opposition almost nowhere. The propensity to muzzling criticism has been extended to ordinary news coverage. Anything that might reflect unfavourably on official behaviour is kept down to a reportorial minimum.

Broadcasters bow to this policy because they are, it seems, terrorized by superiors who in turn are clubbed into submission by government functionaries. Perhaps the latter will desist when they realize that the public cannot be so easily misled into taking party propaganda for straight news.

Aguda versus children

AN AMENDMENT designed to modernize the old Adoption Law is awaiting passage in the Knesset this week, after being reported out of the Law Committee. If approval is denied on the second and third readings, the bill will die, and hundreds, perhaps thousands, of children whose own families are unable to care for them will be denied the alternative of willing foster parents and a decent home during their formative years.

At the moment it appears the bill is being threatened with extinction, and for one reason only: Agudat Yisrael is opposed to it, and is quietly wooing the premier to support its opposition.

What is unacceptable in the bill for the Aguda? The NRP's representatives on the Law Committee, including the chairman, David Glass, have seen to it that the new provision would be in strict conformity with the Halacha. But this does not satisfy the Aguda, for it fears, on the advice of some unnamed rabbis, that the civil courts handling adoptions might transfer children from observant to non-observant homes.

To say that the fear is groundless will not convince the Aguda politicos. Their true motive may in any case lie elsewhere: in the desire for one final feather in the Aguda's cap before election time — on top of the automatic exemption of girls from army service, and the draconian autopsy law, and all the other legislative achievements of this ultra-orthodox, non-Zionist party during the four Likud years.

This is the last week of the 9th Knesset. Will the coalition majority seize on this last opportunity to show that it values the welfare of the Israeli child above the goodwill of Agudat Yisrael?

POSTSCRIPTS

A SWISS women's rights group, already suing a company of soldiers for using pictures of nude women for target practice, has uncovered what it called "another unsavoury military activity."

A spokeswoman for the Swiss Organization for Women's Rights (OFRA) says this latest "affront to women's dignity" involved the transmission in code of the physical details of waitresses in local restaurants and bars frequented by a group of communications trainees.

She said the commander of an army communications company based near Zurich, exasperated at the lack of enthusiasm his troops displayed for Morse code practice, devised a new way to stimulate their interest.

Results of the exercise, in the form of a multiple-choice questionnaire with categories ranging from "eyelashes — none, false, short or long," to "breasts — twiggy, a handful, pendulous or uplifted." — were then passed between trainees in Morse code. The restaurant with the highest rating was chosen as the venue for the group's next technical discussion.

"We don't know if this habit is widespread or confined to this one company," the spokeswoman said, "so we haven't decided whether or not to press charges."

The women in January filed charges against army reserves in Fraubrunned, near Bern, for using photos of nude women for target practice. The organization is asking the court to fine the company10,000 Swiss frances for "affronting the dignity of women."

THE 66 REMAINING Jews comprising 17 families living in Afghanistan were not forgotten this Pessah. The Joint Distribution Committee sent Jews in Kabul and Herat over 100 kilos of matza. The JDC also sent over 200,000 kilos of other Pessah supplies to Diaspora communities in Tunisia, Poland, Egypt, Spain, Lebanon, Ethiopia and Yugoslavia. An emergency in Turkey was averted when ten tons of matza was sent to the Jewish community there after the oven used to bake their matza broke down suddenly. *J.S.*

NUMBERS GAME

The Post's YOSEF GOELL makes some coalition calculations on the basis of recent public opinion polls.

TO JUDGE by the standing of the parties in a number of recent public opinion polls the likelihood of a second Likud government or a standoff that would necessitate new elections is higher than a Labour victory that would enable Shimon Peres to form the next administration.

Things can, of course, change in the six weeks remaining until the elections. This is an especially volatile election, in which the findings of the opinion polls have veered sharply over the months, some even predicting an unprecedented absolute majority for the Labour Alignment only three months ago. In theory, the recent anti-Labour curve could be reversed just as dramatically in the remaining month and a half.

Opinion polls have been notoriously inaccurate in a number of elections here and abroad in recent years. That lack of accuracy has expressed itself in discrepancies of a few percentage points between predictions and results. But on major trends they have, by and large, been correct, especially when questions have been asked very near to election day in situations in which, as in Israel now, large parts of the electorate have declared themselves to be undecided.

The present odds that I quote in favour of a Likud return to power or a paralyzing standoff are based on the findings of three polls — by Modi'in Ezrahi in *The Jerusalem Post* (May 6), by Pori in *Ha'aretz* (May 15) and by the Institute for Applied Social Research in *Yediot Aharonot* (May 15).

In translating their different findings into political results it is essential to go beyond a mere comparison of projected votes for the different parties to a consideration of feasible and unfeasible coalitions.

The Jerusalem Post poll reported a closing of the gap between the Likud and Labour, giving the following projection of the distribution of Knesset seats (with 31.5 per cent uncommitted) Likud — 41; Labour — 41; National Religious Party (NRP) — 9; Aguda Bloc — 6; Telem (Dayan) — 4; Tehiya — 3; Citizens' Rights Movement (Shulamit Aloni) — 2; Shinui — 1; Other parties — 13.

The *Ha'aretz* poll (18 per cent undecided) projects the following distribution: Likud — 36; Labour — 41; NRP — 4; Aguda — 3; Dayan — 4; Shinui — 2; CRM — 2; Tehiya — 2; Sheli — 1; Arabs and Druse — 5 (an assessment not based on participation in the poll); Others — 1; undecided seats — 19. The NRP and Aguda figures here are unrealistically low.

The *Yediot* poll gives the following projection after deducting 37 undecided seats representing the as yet uncommitted 31 per cent: Likud — 29; Labour — 34; Other parties — 20.

IN ORDER to translate these raw projections into possible coalition permutations, it is essential to keep in mind two apparently certain facts: neither the Likud nor Labour has even a remote chance of winning an outright majority; their potential coalition partners are more definite than ever before in their initial coalition preferences.

Thus, internal developments have made it quite certain that the NRP (which will most likely get anywhere between 10 and its present 12 seats) will prefer the Likud to a coalition with Labour.

So will the Aguda, with an expected 5-6 seats. Actually, the Aguda can be "bought" by the highest bidder more easily than can the NRP, given the latter's more hawkish attitude on non-religious issues in recent years. But Menahem Begin has persuasively demonstrated his ability to deliver on his most extreme promises to the Aguda on religious issues; it is extremely doubtful whether Peres would be able to duplicate that feat of cynical politics even if he wanted to, given the secular commitment of many Labour MKs and especially of his Mapam allies and his potential coalition partners in Shinui, CRM or Sheli.

If Telem were just Moshe Dayan, it would be impossible to predict whether he would prefer to give his support to the Likud or to Labour, and how ready either bloc would be to accept him. But Telem has two ex-Rafi politicos (Hurvitz, Shoval) and two Greater Land of Israel hawks (Mordechai Ben-Porat and Avraham Ben-Meir) in its first five slots who most likely would tip the coalition scales in favour of Likud.

Labour can rely only on the small parties to its left on the Arab-Israel dispute and territorial issues: Shinui, CRM, Sheli.

When one considers what these coalition preferences mean in terms of probable seats, the picture becomes clear: the religious bloc will have a minimum of 15 seats; Telem may contribute 4; and the right-wing Tehiya another 3. With this minimum support of 22 seats, the Likud will need only 39 from its own list to form a government.

THE PARTIES to the left of Labour will in all likelihood garner no more than five seats (every additional seat they get will be at Labour's expense). Thus Labour will need at least 56 seats to form even the bare bones of a coalition that could attract other partners from the right, who will go with the Alignment only if it is absolutely clear that the Likud has no chance of forming a coalition.

I know of no one in Labour who believes that they can win 56 seats. Labour leaders have been speaking of 51 as the minimum they need. This is based on the assumption that the Arab Communists will get 5-6 seats. Traditionally they never have been taken into account in forming a coalition and can be expected this time too to vote against either a Likud or a Labour-led coalition.

The talk of needing a minimum of 51 is based on the assumption that the Communists would abstain in a vote of confidence on a Peres coalition of Labour-Shinui-CRM which, once installed, would seek to flesh out its slim advantage with overtures to the NRP and Dayan.

I have my doubts that the Communists would oblige, or that Labour would dare rely on even a semblance of collusion with the Communists, who have hitherto been kept beyond the pale of normative politics. The greater likelihood is the standoff mentioned earlier.

Such a standoff could mean new elections. It could also prove to be just the tremor the system needs set off a process of constitutio and electoral reform needed overcome the built-in tendency political impasse that is a reflecti of the deep but essentially balanc divisions in the electorate.

ANOTHER FACTOR to which attention should be paid is a pos ble change in the role of the pre dent in these elections. Isra presidency was planned as figurehead position. The presid theoretically, has always had all-important political power: a ing the Knesset member who is be charged with trying to form new government after elections after the fall of a sitting gove ment.

In fact, the president has ne had a real choice, because the di sion of seats as determined by elections always made it absolu clear which single large party the only realistic chance of form a coalition. This time, a relativ narrow gap between the two la parties and the distribution of se between the smaller parties n give the president the power making a real choice for the f time ever.

Contrary to accepted belief, president is not required by law choose the leader of the larg party, or even to accept the adv of the factions with whom he c sults. If there are several alterna coalition possibilities, he has a f hand. It should not be forgotten t at the present time the president Israel is Yitzhak Navon, a lifel Labour Party member and lead In a scenario in which two alt native coalitions are feasible Likud or Labour — the man wh tipped by the president to take t try at the job of wheeling and de ing to form a coalition will hav great advantage.

Ignorant of who we are

BACK TO BASICS
Hertzel Fishman

ASK AN American youngster, or an English or French one when his nation was born, and you are likely to receive a reasonable response. Pose the same question to a Jew in Israel, not to speak of Jews abroad, and the answers will vary widely — a clear example of the lack of Jewish historic identity and the failings of Jewish education.

Whereas a minority of Israeli Jews seek to reject any relationship with a world Jewish people, the majority is confused: as a people, are we 5,741 years old or 33 years old? Does our nationhood begin with the Egyptian exodus, or with the kingdom of David? These events are not mythical, but have historic dates, too. However, most Jews are not aware of them. Feelings of Jewishness" on the part of most Jews tend to cover up their ignorance of Jewish history and tradition.

This problem extends beyond the lack of historical knowledge and perspective, which is bad enough. It is crucial because the singular event marking our birth as a people signifies the kind of people we have agreed to become. It was at Mount Sinai — approximately 1,250 B.C.E. — that we signed a national covenant or social contract (*brit*) to become, in biblical lingo, "a holy people." Before then, we were merely a group of tribes without any common set of normative laws, or an obligatory sense of national purpose. It was the Sinaitic experience which began to mould us into an nation: "Hear O Israel! This day have you become a people unto the Lord your God" (Deuteronomy 27:9).

In agreeing to become a "holy" people, we accepted the challenge to build a new society whose members would treat one another as "thous" and not as "its," because all individuals are created in the divine spiritual image, and should be treated with reverence and sanctity. The national character of such a society would be marked by mutual respect and integrity, social justice, learning and honest labour. Other nations may or may not strive to be holy, but they are under no obligation. Only the Jews became a people *in order* to create such a holy society. For this, they were "chosen"; only if they strive to fulfill their national destiny, do they remain loyal to the covenant which made them into a people. Only then are they authentically Jewish.

HALACHA throughout the ages — until the emancipation period 200 years ago — tried to give substance to the term "holy" and indeed was partially successful in the ghetto framework. But *galut halacha* could not fully achieve the purposes of holiness because ghetto life was unnatural, limited, and alien to the majority population in whose midst the Jews were tolerated. For the essence of holiness in Judaism is societal, at least as much as theological, and primarily national, not individual. The Sinaitic covenant was signed with a people, not with individuals. However, the *halacha* of the Diaspora did not relate to the national society of Je but to parochial Jewish existen The Diaspora Jewish communi having no collective responsibil for the welfare of the gene society, could at best achieve o partially its covenantal purpose being a "holy people."

Zionism came to repair t breach and enable the Jewish pe ple to be responsible for t holiness of their entire society. modern parlance, the cultivation social and national holiness, or a other national ethos, requir sovereignty. Planned, coordinat and maximal utilization of t sovereign instruments of the Jewi state can forge a new society creating the necessary nation norms and supportive climate. this not the profound meaning Zionism today, and its dire relationship to the birth of our n tion at Sinai — some 3,300 yea ago?

READERS' LETTERS

DENTAL SERVICES FOR THE OLD

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — I read with interest the letter of Dr. R. Breakstone (May 8) concerning American Dental Volunteers for Israel.

One cannot but applaud any effort to ameliorate the condition of dental services in Israel, particualarly in the poorer quarters and among the disadvantaged generally. I appreciate likewise the difficulties in maintaining this service because of the cost of air fare and housing of the volunteers who come for a period of a month or so.

I would like to draw the attention of ADVI and of your readers to a sad fact. For seven years, Life-Line for the Old maintained a dental clinic for social welfare cases in Jerusalem with the support of the municipality. The beneficiaries paid only a nominal sum according to their means and frequently nothing at all. For the past few years, our clinic has been closed due to lack of funds. Today we have a fully equipped dental clinic and a dentist who has offered his services free. We also have a volunteer receptionist. However, we have no funds to cover the cost of materials and the salary of the technician.

We have approached various ministries and the municipality, but in vain. All express sympathy and understanding of the need, but it seems to be low on their list of priorities. It is ironic that volunteers with no need of air fare or housing, prepared to work free with no time restrictions, should not be exploited for the benefit of the old poor citizens of Jerusalem.

MYRIAM MENDILOW,
Chairman,
Life-Line for the Old

Jerusalem.

INAPPROPRIATE TITLE

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — I was dismayed to discover my review of the English translation of Aharon Appelfeld's novel, *Badenheim 1939*, run in the April 24 Magazine under the title "Oven-fresh pastry." One need only remember that the novel is concerned with the Holocaust to see the drastic inappropriateness of the title.

I had no part in or prior knowledge of the choice of the title; but in years of reviewing for *The Post*, I have developed great respect for the editorial staff handling these matters, and I am sure they join me in regretting this unfortunate slip and any agitation it may have caused readers.

DAVID MESHER
Department of English
Tel Aviv University

Tel Aviv.

The Literary Editor comments: The Tel Aviv University Department of English should be able to recognize the use of irony.

BIG BROTHERS

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — Thank you for Judy Siegel's heart-warming and understanding article on the work of the Big Brothers and on the well-deserved reception the Tel Aviv group was given at Beth Hanassi.

The Haifa branch of Big Brothers was set up about the same time that the Tel Aviv University Research project was formed though, strangely enough, neither group was aware of the other at the time.

The number of active volunteers has fluctuated through the years between 45 and 60, and the help rendered to fatherless boys has never faltered. Despite limited resources we have helped set up branches in Safad, the Bayside towns, Kiryat Tivon and Tirat Carmel.

We have noticed that men who volunteer to be Big Brothers become emotionally and socially richer personalities who look upon their relationship with a fatherless boy as a great gain in their life.

Anyone interested in further details of our service should contact the Big Brothers Association in Haifa, at 10 Rehov Ahad Ha'am, Tel. 665644, on Mondays and Thursdays from 4 to 7 p.m.

HELEN GOLAN
Member of Board,
Big Brothers Organization, Haifa

Haifa.

SHOCKING OUTBURST

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — Your issue of April 17 recorded for posterity and for readers in Israel and throughout the world, hotelier Haim Schiff's dignified, responsible and exemplary response to the law officers representing the Government of Israel: "We'll shoot you. You'd better call for ambulances. We may have bloodshed, but we won't pay."

Something is foul somewhere if this statement is representative of the moral climate of a sector of our society and the stature of its leading businessmen.

I am sure that many have been waiting for a retraction of the attributed outburst — characteristic of the underworld rather than high society. I, for one, would not feel very comfortable at the Diplomat Hotel with this reference on its owner as a law-abiding citizen and an aesthetically sensitive busine man. The fact that Mr. Schiff co tinues to acquire ownership of oth hotels in Israel should serve no s ded attraction for tourists.

Mr. Schiff owes an apology to Government of Israel, to the pub and to his hotel guests.

GERSHON WIN

Jerusalem.

PENFRIENDS

ANNEMIEKE BAKKER (22), Vondelstraat 14, 7002 A Doetinchem, Holland, is a hist student who would like to corr pond in Dutch, French, German English with Israeli men up till 30 order to learn more about country.

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